



[No. 228.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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FIRST PROGRESS REPORT

OF

COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO REPORT ON

THE DESTITUTE ACT, 1883;

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS, EVIDENCE, AND APPENDICES.

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ADELAIDE:

BY AUTHORITY: E. SPILLER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, NORTH-TERRACE.

1883.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.  
WILLIAM C. F. ROBINSON.  
(L.S.)

His Excellency SIR WILLIAM CLEAVER FRANCIS ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of South Australia and the Dependencies thereof, &c., &c., &c.

To the Honorable SAMUEL JAMES WAY, Chief Justice of the Province of South Australia; the Honorable MAURICE SALOM, M.L.C.; WILLIAM HAINES, Esquire, M.P.; HENRY ROBERT FULLER, Esquire, J.P., Mayor of the City of Adelaide; HENRY WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esquire, J.P.; CHARLES HENRY GOODE, Esquire, J.P.; and JAMES O'CONNELL, Esquire.

KNOW YE that I, relying on your prudence and fidelity, have appointed you, and by these presents do give unto you, or any four of you, full power and authority diligently to inquire and report upon the administration of the Destitute Act and the Regulations, and of the business generally of the Destitute Board; also to inquire into and report upon the cases of the destitute children Ann Deers and the boy Ashwood: And I further authorise and empower you to consider and report as to the site which in your opinion would be most suitable and convenient for the erection of a new Destitute Asylum: And for the purposes aforesaid to examine and re-examine, *vivá voce* or in writing, or both *vivá voce* and in writing, all witnesses who shall attend before you for the purpose of giving evidence on the matters referred to you, and to call for all writings, books, plans, and documents necessary for carrying on the said inquiry: And I also appoint the said Samuel James Way to be your chairman, to preside at such meetings as you may consider necessary for the purposes aforesaid: And I give to you, or to any four of you, full power and authority to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary and lawfully done for the due execution hereof: And I require you, without delay, to report to me the result of your inquiries in the matters aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the province aforesaid, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,

J. C. BRAY, Chief Secretary.

Recorded in Register of Commissions, Letters Patent, &c., Vol. V.,

H. J. ANDREWS, Under Secretary.

## WITNESSES EXAMINED.

	Page
Mr. T. S. Reed .....	1, 4, 20, 40
Dr. Mann .....	1
Mr. M. H. Davies .....	12
Mr. J. Smith .....	15
Mr. A. Lindsay .....	21
Dr. Paterson .....	23
Mr. L. L. Furner .....	29
Mr. A. Adamson .....	30
Dr. Whittell .....	33, 41
Mr. J. Robertson .....	37
Hon. R. D. Ross .....	38
Rev. J. R. Fergusson .....	39





## FIRST PROGRESS REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM CLEAVER FRANCIS ROBINSON, KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN AND OVER THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND THE DEPENDENCIES THEREOF, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency—

In obedience to your Excellency's Commission, dated May 3rd, 1883, we have considered and taken evidence as to the site most suitable and convenient for the erection of the new Destitute Asylum.

1. We do not deem it necessary to advance any reasons for the erection of a new Destitute Asylum. The present Asylum is too small. Many of the buildings are old and unsuited for their purpose, and Parliament has voted a sum of money for the erection of a new Destitute Asylum.

2. The site now occupied by the Destitute Asylum is insufficient in area for present requirements, and with the progress of the community we may expect an increase in the number of inmates of such an institution. A large portion of the site of the present Asylum is required for the purposes of the Adelaide International Jubilee Exhibition. After careful inquiry we are of opinion that there is no site available for the purpose of a new Destitute Asylum in Adelaide.

3. It will, however, be necessary to have an institution in the city for the purposes of storing and distributing rations; for the medical treatment of the destitute; for the reception and forwarding to the main asylum of the destitute poor; for the reception and forwarding of boys and girls to the industrial and reformatory schools; a lying-in establishment or a ward for the purpose of receiving urgent confinement cases; a ward for the reception of casuals; and office accommodation for the administration of the department—the whole of which we shall hereafter group under the name of "Town Establishment."

4. We have considered the eligibility for the Town Establishment of various Government reserves in Adelaide as follows:—(1st), the old Signal Station on West-terrace, at the end of Franklin-street. This is too small, being only one acre in extent, and it is already occupied for the purposes of the Telegraph Department. (2nd), the Survey Stables and ground close to the railway station. This is inconvenient of access, and will be required for railway purposes. (3rd), the unoccupied portions of the old Police Paddock, which, besides being in too prominent a situation for such an institution, will probably be required for other public purposes. An unanswerable objection to any of these sites is that the selection of either of them would necessitate the erection of new buildings for the Town Establishment. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion to recommend that the portion of the present Asylum grounds, described in the plan annexed marked A, should be set apart for the Town Establishment. The advantages of this site are—1st, its central position; 2nd, that it is sufficient in area for present and future requirements; and, 3rd, that it will utilise the best and most recently-erected buildings now used by the department, and thus save an expenditure of about £15,000 to £20,000. We have resolved to recommend this site after communicating with, and with the acquiescence of, the Executive and Building Committees of the Adelaide International Jubilee Exhibition Commission. The adoption of this site will not materially interfere with the plans of the proposed Exhibition, and in the schedule of the Exhibition Bill now passing through Parliament it has been excluded from the land placed under the control of the Exhibition Commission.

5. In



5. In view of the high price of land and the number of Government Reserves in the neighborhood of Adelaide, we deem it undesirable to purchase a site for the new Destitute Asylum. We have therefore limited our choice of a site to the reserves in the neighborhood of the city already vested in the Government, and with that object we have visited and examined all the available Government reserves within a radius of twelve miles of Adelaide, namely:—

- a. Sections 2101 and 2122, hundred of Yatala, between Dry Creek and Salisbury.
- b. Government Farm.
- c. Section 2067, near Prospect.
- d. Sections 411 and 2069, near Kilkenny.
- e. Section 2038, near Edwardstown.
- f. Section 2031, near Richmond.
- g. Adelaide Lunatic Asylum domain.
- h. Parkside Lunatic Asylum domain (section 264).
- i. Section 5469, near Teatree Gully.
- j. Industrial School domain, with portions of sections 341 and 342, adjoining the same.
- k. Section 2039, near Goodwood.
- l. Section 2082, near Goodwood.

6. In considering these sites we kept in view the following points—1st. Purity of air; 2ndly. Water supply; 3rdly. Quality of soil; 4thly. Facilities for drainage; 5thly. Degree of exposure to sudden changes of temperature; 6thly. Adaptation to the requirements of the inmates of a Destitute Asylum; and 7thly. Accessibility.

7. Having regard to these considerations we have rejected sites *a* to *h*, for the following reasons:—

Sites *a*, because of inaccessibility, difficulty of water supply, and inconvenient contour of ground, which is abrupt and hilly.

Site *b*, because of distance from Adelaide, and expense of storing a sufficient water supply. We also think the climate of Government Farm is not sufficiently equable for a Destitute Asylum, and that the Farm should be reserved for purposes of public recreation.

Sites *c*, *d*, *e*, and *f*, because of insufficient altitude, and in the case of *e* also because of the saltness of the soil.

As to site *g*, it occurred to us that if the buildings at the old Lunatic Asylum could be conveniently utilised for the purposes of the Destitute Asylum for some years, it might be advantageous to complete the Parkside Lunatic Asylum instead of erecting a new Destitute Asylum. On examination it was found that the buildings at the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum would only accommodate 254 inmates, whereas in the Destitute Asylum accommodation is immediately required for at least 400; that the wards are unsuitable for a Destitute Asylum, and that the buildings cannot be altered for that purpose, except at an expenditure which the age and condition of the buildings would not warrant.

As to site *h*, we find there are thirty-three acres not yet occupied by the Parkside Lunatic Asylum. We cannot recommend that the Destitute Asylum should be erected there, as we think the thirty-three acres in question are an insufficient area, and should be reserved for the future requirements of the Lunatic Asylum. It is manifestly undesirable that the Destitute and Lunatic Asylums should be placed close together. If this were done the sunk walls which have been constructed at great expense, and which add so much to the comfort of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, would have to be abandoned.

8. For the reasons above mentioned we have had no difficulty in advising the rejection of all the foregoing sites. Our difficulty has been in deciding between sites *i*, *j*, *k*, and *l*.

9. Site *i* (section 5469, near Teatree Gully) has an altitude of about 700 feet and an excellent water supply, which could be made available at a cost of not exceeding £1,500. This site answers the conditions of climate, soil, and facilities of drainage required



required for an institution of this kind. There is also an ample supply of good building stone within a short distance. We have felt compelled to reject this site on the ground of its distance from Adelaide, which is over thirteen miles by road. This distance would deprive the inmates of the opportunity of visiting their friends, and would prevent the friends and relatives of inmates from visiting them without an expenditure of time and money, which would be burdensome to all and prohibitive to the poor. In addition, the distance would check the visits of the philanthropic, and would make the institution less open to the observation of the public, which is so obvious a safeguard against the growth of abuses. This section is at present unoccupied, and, considering its sanitary conditions, we advise its being reserved from sale, in case it should be hereafter required for the purposes of any public institution.

10. Between site *j* (Magill) and site *l* (section 2082, Goodwood) we have had great difficulty in deciding. The Chairman and some of the members of the Destitute Board, as well as Dr. Paterson, the Colonial Surgeon, are in favor of the Magill site. It possesses the advantages of altitude, good water supply, and of accessibility, its distance from Adelaide being about five miles. The erection of the Destitute Asylum in the neighborhood of the Industrial School would, apart from the objection of having the two institutions in close proximity, facilitate the administration of the department. The salubrity of the site is confirmed by the healthy appearance of the children at the Industrial School. No doubt the returns of deaths furnished by the Registrar-General show a percentage of mortality at Magill much greater than in the neighborhood of Goodwood; but we do not think the population is sufficient in either neighborhood to give these returns any determinative value. On the other hand it appears that fever is more prevalent immediately at the base of the hills than on the plains. The base of the hills is also subject to gully breezes and variations of temperature which promote catarrh and rheumatism amongst the old and infirm, who are almost the only inmates of the Destitute Asylum. Although there are about 100 acres of Government land at Magill, only three sites are practically available for building purposes. These are respectively eight, twelve, and about five acres in extent, and neither of them is large enough for the site of a Destitute Asylum. Most of the Magill site is abrupt and hilly, and would therefore be inconvenient to the aged and infirm, and prejudicial to persons suffering, as so many of the inmates of the Destitute Asylum suffer, from heart and pulmonary diseases. The soil is of a clayey, non-absorptive character, and is very sticky and inconvenient to walk on or work in after rain.

11. As to the Goodwood sites (*k* and *l*) we consider that section 2082, the Aboriginal Reserve, near Goodwood, possesses the greatest combination of advantages for the proposed Asylum. It is only three miles from the General Post Office, and accessible both by tram and by railway (the Nairne line running through a portion of it). It is also within the area of the Adelaide water supply. The altitude is 150 feet above sea level. The soil is absorptive, and a fall of eighteen feet from one end of the section to the other is ample for drainage. The climate is more equable than at Magill. The section is out of the range of the gully winds, and has the benefit of the sea breezes. The level of the land will make it less inconvenient than the Magill site for the old and infirm. The area is fifty-four acres, and therefore large enough for the site of an institution of the kind contemplated, and for any extension which may hereafter be required. The ground is suited for gardening and cultivation, and will thus give employment for any of the inmates capable of light labor.

12. Section 2039 is a little more distant from population than section 2082, and sufficiently accessible for all practical purposes. On this ground we should prefer section 2039 even to section 2082; but its level above the sea is fifty feet lower than section 2082, and the fall from one side of the section to the other being only five feet in section 2039 as against eighteen feet in section 2082, the drainage facilities of section 2039 are inferior to those of section 2082.

13. We therefore recommend section 2082 as the most suitable and convenient site for the new Destitute Asylum. In this recommendation we are fortified by the opinion of Dr. Whittell, the President of the Central Board of Health, to whose evidence we desire to call special attention, as well as by the opinion of some members of the Destitute Board. The only objection which we can suggest to this section is its

nearness



nearness to the city, and the probability that in a few years' time it will be surrounded by dense population. The grounds, however, will be sufficiently extensive for the complete isolation of the inmates, and the nearness of the site to the city will facilitate supervision from the Town Establishment, and the visits of friends and the public. We consider it is an advantage to the inmates of the Industrial School that it should be at a distance from the Destitute Asylum. This section is at present held under Aboriginal Lease No. 59, subject to six months' notice of resumption. It will be for the Crown law officers to advise if legislation is necessary to authorise this land—which is marked on the earliest Government maps as an Aboriginal Reserve, but does not appear to have been formally dedicated for that purpose—being used for the site of the Destitute Asylum.

14. Section 2039 is also an Aboriginal Reserve held under Aboriginal Lease No. 118. We recommend that this section be kept available, in case it should hereafter be required for the extension of the future Destitute Asylum grounds, or for utilising the sewage therefrom, or for the purposes of the Industrial School, in case it should be deemed desirable to remove it from Magill. We are, however, of opinion that the climate at Magill is better adapted for children than the Goodwood sites.

15. Minutes of the proceedings of the Commission, and of the evidence we have taken, with an appendix of the documents referred to in the evidence, are appended to this report. We reserve for further consideration the other questions confided to us by your Excellency's Commission.

S. J. WAY, Chairman.  
 MAURICE SALOM.  
 H. R. FULLER.  
 HENRY W. THOMPSON.  
 C. H. GOODE.  
 JAMES O'CONNELL.

Executive Council Office, Adelaide,  
 December 14th, 1883.

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#### DISSENT.

I dissent from the recommendation of the Goodwood site, because I consider the Teatree Gully site preferable. The distance of the Teatree Gully site from Adelaide is not, in my opinion, an objection, as it is desirable that an institution of this kind should be further from the city than section 2082, near Goodwood. I also consider that the soil at the Teatree Gully site, being sandy, is better adapted for the residence of old and infirm people, and for their comfort in walking about. In other respects I concur in above report.

WM. HAINES.



# MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, May 18th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. H. R. Fuller, J.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

His Excellency's commission and the Chief Secretary's accompanying letter were read.  
Mr. C. Proud was appointed Secretary and shorthand writer.  
Resolved—That the meetings be held as far as possible on Friday mornings, at 11 o'clock.  
Adjourned.

Friday, June 1st, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. H. R. Fuller, J.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Letter read from *Register* proprietors asking permission for their reporters to attend meetings of the Commission.

Resolved—That reporters of the two daily papers be admitted to the meetings for taking evidence, subject to the Commission at any time requesting them to withdraw, and to the chairman directing them not to publish the evidence of any particular witness, the reporters to consult with the chairman on the subject.

Mr. Reed, chairman of the Destitute Board, wrote asking to be allowed to attend meetings of the Commission, and be supplied with copy of the evidence taken from time to time.

Resolved—That it is not desirable Mr. Reed should attend the meetings, but that he be furnished with a copy of the evidence when printed.

The Rev. J. C. Kirby wrote forwarding copy of one of his lectures on Social Purity, and making suggestions for amending the laws relating to destitution and kindred subjects.

Resolved—That Mr. Kirby be informed that so far as his suggestions come within the scope of the functions of the Commission, they will receive careful consideration.

Resolved—That Imperial Parliamentary Papers C. 2808 of 1881, on the law relating to the treatment of juvenile offenders, and Sir Charles Ducane's recent blue-book on the laws and regulations respecting prisons and prisoners, be obtained from the Agent-General.

Resolved—That the Commission visit the various institutions under the Destitute Board.

Mr. T. S. Reed, chairman of the Destitute Board, called in and examined. (*Vide Minutes of Evidence.*)  
Adjourned.

Monday, June 4th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Dr. O'Connell  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Commission proceeded to Destitute Asylum, and were conducted through every part of it by Mr. Lindsey, the superintendent, in the absence through illness of the chairman, Mr. Reed.  
Adjourned.

Friday, June 9th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Dr. O'Connell  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Commission visited Industrial Schools, Magill, and were conducted through the establishment by Miss Mercer, the matron.  
Commission



Commission also visited Girls' Reformatory, which is separated from the Industrial School only by an open archway. Commission were conducted through this department by Miss Williams, the assistant teacher, who was then temporarily acting as matron.  
Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 20th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.

No quorum.

Stormy weather, and the appointment being to visit the hulk *Fitzjames*.

Friday, June 22nd, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

The day had been fixed for an inspection of the hulk *Fitzjames*, but owing to the boisterous weather only Mr. Salom and Mr. Thompson visited the hulk.  
Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 26th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell

Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Commission visited and inspected the hulk *Fitzjames*.  
Adjourned.

Friday, August 24th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell.

Commission visited and inspected section 5469, near Teatree Gully.  
Commission afterwards inspected the Stockade, and had the juvenile prisoners (fifteen in number) mustered before them.

Mr. Adam Adamson, a member of the Destitute Board, called the Commission's attention to a statement in the *Christian Colonist*, said to have been copied from the *Adelaide Punch*, making charges against the Destitute Asylum authorities. To be considered at a future meeting.

Adjourned.

Friday, September 14th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell

Commission, accompanied by the Sheriff and Mr. Reed, visited and inspected the Adelaide Gaol.  
Commission afterwards inspected the aboriginal section No. 2082, near Goodwood.  
Resolved—That the Secretary obtain a list of the various sites suggested for a new Destitute Asylum, with the area, height above sea-level, ownership, and approximate value per acre of each.  
The Sheriff forwarded a return of all prisoners under twenty-one years of age in the Stockade. To be printed.  
Letter



Letter read from Dempster, Webb, & Dempster, Port Adelaide, calling attention to case of George Davis, said to have been transferred from the Industrial Schools to the Hulk without being brought before a magistrate. To be inquired into at a later stage of the Commission's proceedings.

Thomas Napier, a former inmate of the Industrial School, wrote stating that he had applied in vain for an amount [over £10] owing to him for his services during the period of his detention. Mr. Reed to be asked for report.

Resolved—That “Mr. Adam Adamson be informed that it is impossible for the Commission to notice “anonymous paragraphs of the kind referred to by him; but that if the Rev. J. McEwin, editor of the “*Christian Colonist*, or any other respectable person informs the Commission that there is any foundation “for the charges made, the Commission will inquire into them.”

Miss Clark forwarded copy of Joseph Sturge's memorandum on the Massachusetts system of dealing with erring children. Memorandum to be printed.

The Chairman reported that, in pursuance with the request of the Commission, made during the inspection of the Hulk, he had applied for the particulars of the cases of three or four of the boys detained there, and, as the result of these inquiries, had instructed the secretary to write to the Government recommending the release of the boy Peter Brady, who was sentenced for stealing grapes, and whose aunt promised to take care of him if released. Resolved—That the action of the chairman be confirmed.

Adjourned.

*Friday, September 21st 1883.*

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.

Mr. W. Haines, M.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Dr. O'Connell.

Commission, accompanied by Mr. T. S. Reed and Mr. Hack of the Survey Department, visited and inspected several suggested sites on Government Farm.

On their return the Commission inspected the Belair Inebriate Retreat.

Resolved—That Mr. Reed be examined next Friday, and that the question of site be first considered.

Adjourned.

*Friday, September 28th, 1883.*

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.

Mr. W. Haines, M.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Dr. O'Connell.

Minutes of previous meetings from June 1st to September 21st were read and confirmed.

Commission resolved that it should be placed on record that the meetings had been held at these long intervals in consequence of the Chairman (the Chief Justice) being unable to attend the meetings, owing to pressure of judicial duties.

Letter read from T. S. Reed *in re* Thomas Napier, stating that his money (about £10) had been detained in consequence of the boy's breach of his indentures; but as his employer now declined to prosecute, the money could be had by the boy on application. To be considered hereafter.

W. J. Brook, on behalf of the mother of Wm. Henry Symons, wrote asking the Commission to stop the apprenticing of the boy, as proposed by the Destitute Board, after the expiration of his sentence on the Hulk. Resolved—“That the letter be sent to the Chief Secretary, asking that the Commission may be allowed an “opportunity of investigating the case before the boy is apprenticed.”

Letter from Mrs. Freudenberg, asking for the release of her son, Charles Freudenberg, now detained on the Hulk. To be forwarded to the Destitute Board, with a note that if they think the case a proper one for release, they will probably make their recommendation direct to the Chief Secretary.

Letter read from H. R. Pounsett, Willunga, asking for the reduction of the sentences passed (he alleged in error) on Bessie Shaw and Ellen Shaw, who had been sent to the Industrial School till 18 years of age. Mr. Reed to be asked if there was any error in the sentences, and to forward the clause under which the sentences were given.

Letter read from T. S. Reed, giving particulars of sites suggested for the new Destitute Asylum. Received.

Letter from J. D. Woods, Norwood, making several complaints, and suggesting witnesses. To be informed that at present the Commission are investigating the question of sites and buildings, and that the subjects referred to in his letter will be taken at a later stage, and that the fullest opportunity will be given for an inquiry into the statements made.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Chiene, of the Architect-in-Chief's department, attended and explained the requirements of the department and the plans produced.

Adjourned.

*Friday,*



Friday, October 5th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Mr. H. R. Fuller, J.P.  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell.

Letter read from T. S. Reed, stating that there was no error in the sentences passed on Bessie Shaw and Ellen Shaw. Received.

Letter read from the Under Secretary, stating that the Governor, after due inquiries, declined to interfere in the case of Peter Brady. Received.

Dr. Mann and Mr. T. S. Reed were called in and examined. (*Vide Minutes of Evidence.*)

Commission, accompanied by Mr. Reed, Mr. Lindsay, and Mr. Wilkinson of the Architect-in-Chief's Department, visited and inspected the Destitute Asylum grounds, and there discussed the site for the "Town Establishment."

Resolved that tracings be obtained of the alternative areas pencilled out, and that Mr. Reed be asked to show in what way he proposed to utilise the ground.

Adjourned.

Friday, October 19th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell.

An apology was received for the absence of Mr. Thompson owing to illness.

Letter read from the Under Secretary stating that Wm. Henry Symons will not be apprenticed out till the Commission have had an opportunity of investigating the case. Mrs. Symons to be informed of this decision.

Letter read from T. S. Reed, forwarding a Destitute Board minute to the effect that "if Mr. Freuden-berg desires the release of his son he had better petition His Excellency." Mrs. Freudenberg to be advised to take this course.

From T. S. Reed enclosing plan of suggested arrangement of buildings for Town Establishment. Received.

From Architect-in-Chief, alternative plans of site for Town Establishment as suggested by the Commission. Received.

In *re* Peter Brady, it was resolved "That the Chief Secretary be respectfully asked that the Commission may be allowed to see all papers in this case."

Resolved—That a return be obtained showing the number of emergency cases of confinement at the Destitute Asylum during the last two years.

Mr. T. S. Reed was called in and further examined. (*Vide Minutes of Evidence.*)

Resolved—That Dr. Paterson be asked to furnish a report on the suitability of the following sites for the erection of the Destitute Asylum:—Government Farm; section 5469, near Teatree Gully; Magill (near the Industrial School); section 2082 (near Goodwood); and sections 2039, 2038, 2031, 2067, 2069, 411, 2122, and 2101, hundred of Adelaide.

Resolved—That a report be obtained from the Surveyor-General as to the altitude of these sites, the nature of the soil and subsoil, and the water supply obtainable.

Adjourned.

Friday, October 6th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the Chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Commissioners, accompanied by Mr. Reed, and Mr. Harris of the Survey Department, visited and inspected the following suggested sites in the order named—

Sections 2101 and 2122, hundred of Yatala.  
Sections 411 and 2069, near Kilkenny.  
Section 2067, near Prospect.  
Section 2031, near Richmond.  
Section 2038, near Edwardstown.  
Sections 2039 and 2082, near Goodwood.

Adjourned.

Friday, November 2nd, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the Chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell.

Letter from Wm. Symons, Gouger-street, asking for release of his son Wm. Henry Symons. To be considered next meeting. Messrs.



Messrs. Malcolm Henry Davis, James Smith, T. S. Reed, and A. Lindsay called in and examined. (*Vide Minutes of Evidence.*)  
Adjourned.

Friday, November 16th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Dr. O'Connell  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Letter from the Chief Secretary forwarding the Hansard report of debate in the House of Assembly in reference to the boy Humbey.

In *re* Peter Brady, the papers to be obtained from the Destitute Board as well as from the Chief Secretary.

Letter read from A. MacGeorge offering site on Henley Beach-road. To be acknowledged.

Letter read from J. A. Hartley, Inspector-General of Schools, asking to be called to give evidence in reference to the education of neglected children. To be called.

The Secretary reported that the Hon. Dr. Campbell was willing to give evidence in reference to the necessity of retaining girls in the Lying-in Department six months after the birth of their children. To be called.

Letter read from the Chief Secretary stating that Archdeacon Farr was willing to be called as a witness. To be called.

Dr. Paterson and Mr. L. L. Furner, M.P., were called in and examined. (*Vide Minutes of Evidence.*)

Resolved—That Mr. Reed be asked to inspect the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum and be prepared to give evidence as to its suitability to the purposes of the Destitute Asylum.

Adjourned.

Friday, November 23rd, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell.

Mr. Thompson apologised for his absence.

Commission, accompanied by Dr. Paterson, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Harris of the Survey Department, visited and inspected the suggested sites west and north of the Industrial School building at Magill. They also visited the Adelaide and Parkside Lunatic Asylums.

Resolved—That Mr. Harris be requested to sink some trial holes on section 2082, near Goodwood, with a view of testing and reporting on the subsoil there.

Adjourned.

Friday, November 30th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Dr. O'Connell.  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Letter read from J. F. Cleland, Registrar-General, giving mortality returns in Goodwood and Magill respectively. Received.

Resolved—That Mr. Harris be requested to sink some trial holes on section 2039, near Goodwood, with a view of testing and reporting on the subsoil there.

Mr. Adam Adamson, Dr. Whittell, the Hon. R. D. Ross, M.P., Mr. John Robertson, Rev. J. R. Fergusson, and Mr. T. S. Reed called in and examined. (*Vide Minutes of Evidence.*)

Adjourned.

Friday, December 7th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Dr. O'Connell  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

An apology was received for the absence of Mr. Fuller, who was out of town.

Letter read from J. F. Conigrave, Secretary Chamber of Manufactures, forwarding copies of pamphlet on poultry-farming. Received.

No. 228.

Letter



Letter read from T. S. Reed, suggesting that a telegram should be sent for copies of the evidence given to date before the Royal Commission which has been sitting on the industrial school question in England since early in 1882. Telegram to be sent.

Dr. Whittell was called in and further examined. (*Vide Minutes of Evidence.*)

Mr. Wilkinson, of the Architect-in-Chief's Department, and Mr. Reed, attended and explained the plan of the new Destitute Asylum, as suggested by the Board.

Mr. Thompson moved, and the Hon. M. Salom seconded—That section 2082, near Goodwood, be recommended to the Governor as the most suitable and convenient site for the new Destitute Asylum.

Mr. Haines moved, as an amendment—That section 5469, near Teatree Gully, be recommended.

The amendment was negatived, only Mr. Haines voting for it.

Mr. Thompson's motion was then carried, Mr. Haines alone dissenting.

Adjourned.

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*Friday, December 14th, 1883.*

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.

Mr. W. Haines, M.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Dr. O'Connell

Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

The chairman brought up Draft Progress Report, which, having been discussed and amended, was adopted by the Commission; Mr. Haines alone dissenting and adding to the report his formal dissent from the recommendation of the Goodwood site (Aboriginal section 2082), and his preference for section 5469, near Teatree Gully.

Adjourned till a date in February, to be fixed by the Chairman.

# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Friday, June 1st, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. H. R. Fuller, J.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell.

Mr. T. S. Reed, Chairman of the Destitute Board, called in and examined :

Mr. T. S. Reed,  
June 1st, 1883.

1. (*By the Chairman*)—Your name is?—Thomas Sadler Reed.
2. And you are the Chairman of the Destitute Board?—Yes.
3. You will in the course of the day receive a letter from the Secretary of the Commission asking you to give us a sketch in writing of the institutions under your control, where they are situated, and the names of the officers and their duties. We want that to be put in type, and placed before us. Will you tell us what institutions are under the control of the Destitute Board, and where they are situated?—The Destitute Asylum on North-terrace; the Lying-in-Home in the same building; the Industrial School at Magill.
4. Is the Magill Industrial School for boys or girls?—For both boys and girls. The girls reformatory is in the same building at Magill. Then we have the boys' reformatory on board the hulk *Fitzjames* at Largs Bay; five auxiliary boards—the first at Mount Gambier; then Wallaroo, Kadina, and Moonta.
5. (*By Mr. Fuller*)—Are there three boards on the Peninsula, or only one?—There are three places represented by one magistrate.
5. (*By the Chairman*)—First, then, there is Mount Gambier; second, Moonta, Kadina, and Wallaroo; what next?—The third is at Koorunga; fourth, Port Augusta; and, fifth, Naracoorte. These were formerly auxiliary boards, but are now local centres of relief, presided over by stipendiary magistrates. These are not institutions, but branches. Then there is the relief of the outdoor poor of Adelaide; the boarded out children, 500 in number; the appointment of eighty or ninety medical officers (I think that ought to be put down as a branch); the children placed out with foster-mothers under the supervision of an inspectress; and 140 corporations and district councils.
7. They are not under the control of the board?—Yes.
8. Only as far as they superintend the relief of the destitute poor?—Yes; you can scarcely separate one from the other.
9. You will receive a reply to your letter saying we do not think you should attend the meetings of the Commission, but we shall supply you with copies of the evidence, and you can communicate with me if you want to have any questions asked?—Thank you.
10. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Or any witnesses you desire to have called, as that may assist us?—Yes; I have no doubt it might.
11. (*By Mr. Haines*)—We should like you to prepare a statement with reference to the religious faith of the children under your charge, showing to what sect the children or their parents are supposed to belong; how many there are belonging to each religious sect?—I will do that. I wish to ask one question of the Commission, if they will allow me. It is that they will bring the question of the site of the new Destitute Asylum very early under their consideration. It is a question not affecting the administration of the department; and if it were dealt with at an early period, it would be an immense convenience to the whole department.
12. (*By the Chairman*)—We are obliged to you for the suggestion, and will take it into consideration.—Thank you.

Commission adjourned.

Friday, October 5th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. H. R. Fuller, J.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell.

Dr. Mann, Medical Officer to the Destitute Poor, called in and examined :

Dr. Jas. Mann,  
Oct. 5th, 1883.

13. (*By the Chairman*)—What is your name?—James Mann.
14. You are medical officer to the destitute poor?—Yes.
15. Now, supposing the main institution for the relief of the destitute is removed from town, and there are simply receiving-places and a dispensary, how much space will be required for your branch of the department? You will need to have a room in which to see patients, and a department for women to be taken in to be confined?—Do you mean for outdoor cases or for inmates?
16. The



Dr. Jas. Mann,  
Oct. 5th, 1883.

16. The idea is that the indoor establishment will be removed from town; but it will be necessary, Mr. Reed says, we should have a place to receive casuals, a place for confinement for women taken in labor, a place where rations are dispensed and where sick people are seen, and also a receiving-place. Now, for your branch of that department, how much space is required?—I think the area of space occupied by the present waiting-room and surgery is sufficient for my purpose. I think the rooms are about 12ft. square. They are small rooms, but the outer room is larger. It is a waiting-room for outdoor patients, who visit me between 9 and 11 o'clock every morning. The present space is ample for my purpose. As to the in-lying department, I am rather at a loss to determine what may be required. We have about thirty or forty women constantly.

17. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Can you tell me how many cases on the average you have in the lying-in ward?—I am only sent for in cases of operative midwifery which require instrumental delivery, or where from various causes there is a protracted labor. Then I am sent for to deliver with forceps, or, if necessary, perform any other operation.

18. That does not afford the information the Commission require. They want to know how much space it is necessary to provide for the whole of the lying-in cases. Do you know how many on the average you have in the ward?—We have about eight confinements a month. It varies a good deal.

19. And how long do they remain in the establishment?—It is one of the conditions of admission that they must remain for six months after they have been confined.

20. (*By the Chairman*)—And the average number is about thirty?—Yes.

21. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—You generally have thirty lying-in women to provide for?—Yes.

22. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—How long before they are confined are they admitted?—It depends on their condition—in some cases upon whether a mistress will retain a servant girl who is to be confined till the period of confinement is near. Very often we have them two or three months before they are confined.

23. Those who come in like that could be shifted to the other building?—We have rarely a case of sudden emergency. A woman rarely comes in and is confined the same day; although it does happen sometimes.

24. (*By Mr. Haines*)—I suppose after a month they can be removed safely?—Yes.

25. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—The larger number could be sent away to a distance before being confined?—Yes; entirely.

26. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—Are women sometimes confined immediately they come into the institution?—I have seen them in the throes of labor and confined before they got into the lying-in ward.

27. How much would you require to provide for to meet these urgent cases?—Five or six beds.

28. And the other cases could be drafted away to the other institution?—Yes; the great majority could be drafted away.

29. You will require a nurse's room also?—Yes.

30. (*By the Chairman*)—You would require one ward and a little room at the end?—Yes.

31. What sized ward—how many beds?—About six beds would be ample.

32. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—And you require a casual ward?—For females?

33. And males as well; for other diseases as well?—Do you mean to include a Lock hospital for venereal cases? They have been a source of constant annoyance to us. We take diseased prostitutes who are pregnant. They have recently built a ward for diseased prostitutes who are pregnant.

34. (*By the Chairman*)—Would you want two wards for casual cases?—No; I do not think so.

35. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—I mean casual cases of other illness besides confinement?—We have hospital wards as well.

36. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—But let me understand. Do you make any distinction between diseased prostitutes who are pregnant and a decent woman who comes in to be confined?—Yes; we make the most close distinction. We separate them most rigidly, discriminate carefully in every case. They are submitted to me for examination, and I send them into the diseased prostitutes' ward or the other.

37. Then in any new arrangement we may make, you would require two lying-in wards?—Yes.

38. That is, presuming prostitutes are allowed to be confined in town?—Certainly.

39. (*By the Chairman*)—Do you think it would be necessary for this ward for casual cases to have two wards—one for prostitutes, and one for the other class of women, bearing in mind that the bulk of them come in in time to be sent out of town?—I think one ward would be amply sufficient.

40. You think for all ordinary cases of confinement, which could not be sent out into the main institution in time to be confined there, one ward would be sufficient—a ward with about six beds?—Amplly sufficient.

41. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Then if you had only one ward, you would mix the classes of cases?—No; we would not mix them.

42. There is just as much urgency in the case of prostitutes having a quick confinement as there is in any other case?—These urgent cases occur so very rarely.

43. Would you put a prostitute in a ward where there are respectable women?—I have hardly ever known a case of that kind in eighteen months. I have no doubt we could make a special arrangement for a case of that kind. These cases of extreme urgency, so far as I am cognisant of the case or required to aid in the confinement, occur about one in eighteen months. I have seen two cases since I have been connected with the institution. The women are generally in there a month or six weeks before confinement. There will be little difficulty in settling that. But we have cases of injury sometimes. There was a woman who got kicked in the abdomen, and was sent to me; premature labor was induced by the accident. We might have a case of that sort, but very rarely.

44. We want to ascertain exactly the accommodation that is absolutely necessary to meet these cases?—I think one ward, containing six beds, is amply sufficient.

45. For all classes of cases?—Yes; and a room for the female attendant.

46. Can you tell me, doctor, the average number of persons receiving out-door relief down at the asylum?—Do you mean medical assistance?

47. Yes?—You mean visiting patients at the surgery.

48. Yes?—I should think there are fifteen to twenty visit me at the surgery daily.

49. What accommodation would you require for that?—The present accommodation is ample, and in every way fitted for the reception and treatment of these cases. The rooms are small. The waiting-room is, perhaps, smaller than this room—about 20ft. by 15ft.

50. The present accommodation may be removed, and it is necessary for us to know what will be required?—I think one on the same lines will be sufficient.



51. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—Have you noticed any increase of these confinement cases lately?—They rarely come under my observation; I am only sent for in a case of instrumental delivery.

52. Then you would not be aware whether the space you have now would be sufficient to meet the case in twelve months' or two years' time—that six beds will be sufficient with the increase of population?—I think so; the chances are that two of these beds might never be occupied together at the same time.

53. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—Supposing you had puerperal fever in the ward, how would you manage?—I should isolate the patients in the Adelaide Hospital. I should send them there—if they could bear transit, of course.

54. But there would be danger of the other females contracting it?—Yes; but I do not think we would have more than two at a time there. I do not think we would have much danger; the place would be generally vacant, in fact.

55. (*By Mr. Goode*)—I suppose, Dr. Mann, in case you had a prostitute confined in the same ward as a respectable woman, you would be able to isolate her by temporary means, say a screen?—I do not think it is likely to occur. I have been in the habit of cautioning the qualified midwife we have there to abstain from confining the healthy women under these conditions. I go and do that myself, when I can. If the midwife has been in attendance on a prostitute who is diseased, I caution her that she is not to confine inmates in the other department.

56. It might happen you had a respectable woman and a prostitute in at the same time, and you would be bound to have them in the same room; how would you separate them?—If they are confined at the same instant and hour, there may be a chance of infection; but we would take means to prevent the possibility of contagion.

57. (*By the Chairman*)—It is projected to remove the general institution away from town, and only have a casual ward here. That will necessitate having two midwives, one at the institution and one at the casual ward?—Yes; unless it be determined to throw these duties on the medical officer who is generally there, or can always be found. He might perhaps do that in town—might attend to the confinement cases in the casual ward.

58. But he has to visit other institutions?—These cases occur so very rarely.

59. In the Lying-in Hospital, does the actual confinement take place in a separate apartment, or in the ward?—Yes; in a separate department.

60. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—That is the general practice?—Yes; and it is the practice here. When the first symptoms of labor set in the female is at once isolated and taken into the little ante-room there.

61. (*By the Chairman*)—Do they take puerperal cases into the Adelaide Hospital?—Yes. I have sent one or two there, but not from the institution.

62. They do take them?—Oh, yes.

63. Do you not think it would be necessary to have a midwife at the casual place?—I do not think it would be worth while. I do not think we would have more than six cases of emergency in the year. I think the medical officer for the time being would be able to perform these duties well. He is there all day, or they always know where to find him. It would be absurdly extravagant to specially provide a midwife where the cases are so few and occasional.

64. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Have you any knowledge of the number of casuals who receive relief at the asylum?—No; only medical relief.

65. (*By the Chairman*)—Supposing the casual institution is removed, say to West-terrace, instead of being where the institution is now, would it be very expensive to dispense medicines there?—The Government departments, including the Colonial Surgeon's and Lunacy Department, and the Gaol have their medicines all dispensed at the hospital. We do not dispense them at any of the institutions.

66. Would it not be a long way for sick people to walk down to the hospital for their physic, supposing the casual institution were on West-terrace?—Yes, I think it would; but the great majority of my cases reside out in that neighborhood.

67. In and about West-terrace?—The great majority of them; about 80 per cent., I should think, roughly.

68. It has been suggested that the site for the treatment of outdoor cases for the destitute poor and casual cases of all kinds should be removed from the present site to a site on West-terrace, where the old flagstaff was, near the Observatory. Do you think that would be a suitable site for your branch of the department?—Do you mean to isolate the medical officer's surgery, or to have it in connection with the other urban establishments?

69. So far as your branch of the institution is concerned, would it be convenient or inconvenient to remove the site of your surgery to West-terrace, the site of the old signal station?—I think it would be very convenient for my patients, of whom a very large majority reside in that neighborhood. The only difficulty would be the distance from the hospital to get our medicines supplied.

70. How would you suggest that should be overcome—by a separate dispensary, or by an officer going up for the purpose of dispensing medicines?—That is exactly so. The Colonial Surgeon attends the gaol, and there is a man sent in every visiting day from the gaol to the hospital for medicines, but I do not think that would suit the class of cases I have. Prisoners can generally wait, but my people do not care to wait, and, in fact, they grumble at the present arrangement. They think it is too far as it is at present.

71. You think it would be better to have a small dispensary, and have a man down for an hour a day from the hospital?—That would be ample.

72. (*By Mr. Fuller*)—How do you do—give prescriptions, and let the people take them to the hospital dispensary to be made up?—Yes; exactly. That would exactly meet the requirements of the outdoor surgery department.

73. Then you think West-terrace site would be preferable to the present one?—Would be just as suitable for me.

74. (*By Mr. Haines*)—In the event of a dispensary being established on West-terrace, the gaol inmates could receive their medicines there also?—I think it might be arranged that way. However, I have not heard the Colonial Surgeon express any complaint at all. He says they get on pleasantly, sending a man down when necessary. There is no grumbling, as there is among my patients.

75. (*By Mr. Fuller*)—Could the gentleman who dispenses drugs at the hospital be spared to go to West-terrace?—There are three dispensers there now.

Mr.



Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Oct. 5th, 1883.

Mr. T. S. Reed, Chairman of the Destitute Board, called in, and further examined :

76. (*By the Chairman*)—Mr. Reed, supposing the permanent institutions for the destitute poor are removed from the city, what accommodation will it be necessary to provide within the city for casual cases, for the distribution of rations and relief, and for the reception and distribution of boys and girls for the different industrial schools, and for casual confinements?—I should think about one acre.

77. Will you describe to us the different cases you would have to provide for in the city under such circumstances?—We should require a range of offices for the administration of the department; stores for the supply of rations available for the wants of the city poor; buildings for the separate accommodation of about twelve persons of either sex.

78. Do you mean twenty-four altogether?—Yes; for persons received temporarily, prior to their removal to the permanent asylum; also accommodation for the reception of casuals of either sex, who must necessarily be kept quite separate from the other inmates.

79. What number of beds for each sex?—I should think five or six for either sex; a building for the reception of lying-in cases, which, from their frequency and urgency, must necessarily be in the midst of Adelaide—that is, in the medical centre. We should also want some rooms for the reception of boys and girls prior to their removal to either of the schools. I think that comprises the whole we should require in town.

80. That is six sub-departments. Now, take the accommodation required for each *seriatim*. What accommodation will be required for the administration of the department?—We should require a large board room I could not say the exact area of each room we should require.

81. You need not say the exact area. What next?—A large office for the general clerical work of the department.

82. Perhaps you might give the size of each as far as you can. A board room of what size?—I could not tell the exact size.

83. You would want accommodation for how many clerks?—For four clerks; a smaller office also for the accountant; an office appropriated to the purposes of the chairman; and an office appropriated to the superintendent for the reception of applicants, apart from the chairman's office. That would be five offices altogether.

84. Now as to the depôt for, and distribution of, rations. What accommodation will be required for it?—I think a room about 30ft. by 20ft.

85. Would it serve for both storage and distribution purposes?—No; we should require a room in addition outside (a plan of which could best be furnished by the architect) for the convenient delivery of rations for persons waiting outside to receive them.

86. Then you would want a waiting and delivery room as well as the store?—Yes; we should require a store and two rooms outside.

87. What are they for?—One for persons to wait in before they come in for rations, and another for persons to whom rations will be delivered.

88. In third place you have said that you would want two wards of twelve beds in each for men and women before they were sent to the main asylum?—Yes; and other conveniences, such as a dining-room and kitchen.

89. You say that would be required for persons just coming in, and who are to be sent out to the asylum out of town?—Yes; they would not be sent out the same day as they came in. Sometimes they would be kept for a day or two.

90. What for? Why should they not go out at once?—Well, they might go out next day; but they are received at all hours of the night, and must remain there some time.

91. Accommodation for twenty-four persons seems rather large for a distributing place, if I may so call it, for men and women who are to become inmates of the asylum outside the city. Surely you would not want accommodation for as many as twelve men and twelve women?—We could not send them away on the same day as they came in, because we have to bring them before the board. Many cases of men and women—men especially—are brought before the board, after having been certified by the medical officers as unfit to earn their living outside; and they are sentenced for a period of detention, generally six months, at the Destitute Asylum. They are sentenced by the board at their meeting.

92. Sentenced?—Well, there is an order given that a man shall be detained for six months, and he agrees to this on admission.

93. Then the result of your experience is that you think it would require quite as much as you say, namely, twelve beds for men and twelve beds for women, for the purpose of distributing?—Yes.

94. And what accommodation besides the two wards?—A dining-room and kitchen, and a closet and lavatory; also bathrooms, for the sake of cleanliness; and accommodation also for the officer in charge.

95. I will call your attention to the residential accommodation you require afterwards. Now as to the casuals, you say you require accommodation for five or six of each sex. What accommodation would that be?—One ward for each sex, and a dining-room. The new kitchen could be made available by means of communication. The closet accommodation would have to be separate.

96. (*By Mr. Fuller*)—Would not the same dining-room do as you suggested for the twenty-four?—No.

97. (*By the Chairman*)—Why not?—Because a casual should never be allowed in communication with the other inmates under any circumstances. That is one of our great evils at present.

98. Now take the building for the reception of urgent lying-in cases. What accommodation would be required there?—My answer to that would hinge on whether it is to be a permanent institution or one simply for casual cases.

99. My question is based on the assumption that the main institution is removed, and that there is simply to be sufficient accommodation of any casual cases which require instant attention and cannot be removed from the town institution—that is for cases of sudden confinement?—I think we should have accommodation for at least eight cases.

100. Would you require accommodation for so many?—We sometimes have two brought in within a week; we have had two brought in in labor during the last week.

101. How soon after labor can they be safely removed to the permanent institution?—They should not be removed within a fortnight or three weeks.

102. That would only give you four cases there at one time?—Some of them would be there very much longer; not under a month. We have had repeated cases of that kind.

103. You



Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Oct. 5th, 1883.

103. You say then, that, in your opinion, it would require accommodation for eight?—Quite, I think.
104. Now what would that accommodation be?—We should require a labor-room with at least two beds in it; and two other bedrooms.
105. To be occupied how?—Perhaps one other bedroom would be sufficient.
106. Are these sudden cases mixed cases, or are they generally cases of women of the prostitute class?—We have had many urgent cases occurring among prostitutes; but there must be separate accommodation provided for them entirely—that is for prostitutes who come in for confinement. That is a branch that was not mentioned just now.
107. Then you would require that in addition to the other?—Yes.
108. What additional provision would you require to meet the case of these prostitutes?—One labor-room and one bedroom; I should think for four or six beds would be sufficient.
109. You understand we are speaking of casual and urgent cases only?—A room capable of holding four beds would perhaps be sufficient. The accommodation in this department must comprise not only a labor-room and a bedroom, but a kitchen and closet accommodation, and arrangements for the midwife in charge of the institution, and for a servant of some kind, unless the midwife could combine the two offices.
110. Bear in mind that we are speaking on the hypothesis of this institution in town only dealing with cases of sudden labor?—Yes; I have done so.
111. I suppose there would have to be a room or some accommodation provided for the reception of women who were to go out to the main institution to be confined, or would that be included in the accommodation you mentioned?—That would be included in the accommodation I have mentioned.
112. Then, what accommodation would you require for receiving and distributing boys and girls for the different schools?—One bedroom for each sex.
113. How many beds in each?—Four beds in each would be sufficient.
114. Would you want to make any separate accommodation for reformatory and industrial school cases in a mere receiving building like this?—No. The reformatory girls are sent direct to the institution by the police.
115. Who are?—The reformatory cases, after having been brought for examination by the medical officer.
116. Then you think that would be sufficient?—Yes.
117. What residences will it be necessary to provide for the officers?—The superintendent's residence should be immediately adjacent to the centre of operations, to the offices and the lying-in institution.
118. That is the second officer in rank in the department?—Yes.
119. What sort of a house has he at present?—A house of six or seven rooms, with outbuildings.
120. Then what number of permanent officers would need to reside there?—A storekeeper; perhaps not necessarily. I have already mentioned the officers—a wardswoman and wardswoman.
121. I suppose it would be necessary to have a man and woman for the reception of casuals?—It would be necessary to have a wardswoman to receive casuals. The superintendent would reside near also, and the casuals would come under his notice.
122. Can you tell us how many wardsmen and wardswomen you would require?—I should like to consider that point before answering definitely. I think the storekeeper should reside in the neighborhood of the store.
123. What is your opinion as to having a place for lying-in cases inside the city, or would it not be as well to have it outside the city?—I am strongly of opinion that the Lying-in Home should continue in its present position, where (with a few additions) we have every convenience for the reception of lying-in cases.
124. That is, you are perfectly satisfied with present arrangements?—Yes.
125. But supposing that idea cannot be carried out, and the institution has to be removed, would you have to make fresh provision, still providing for the Lying-in Home being in the city?—It depends on what portion of the city it would be placed.
126. What special advantage is there in having it in the city, and not out in the country, like every other part of the institution?—Because so many urgent cases come in from the city itself; persons residing in the centre of the city.
127. Can you tell us the number of immediate confinement cases in the year?—The number varies considerably; but we have two such cases in a week sometimes.
128. Yes; but tell me how many during the last three months?—About five or six within the last three months.
129. How many in the last twelve months?—I could not say without referring to the books.
130. Then is two a month about the ordinary average?—I think quite that.
131. That the ordinary average is quite two a month?—Yes.
132. Do you think that would be a sufficient reason for keeping the establishment in town? You mean two women a month coming in require to be confined immediately, and that it would be impossible to remove them to the establishment at a distance?—Yes; we have had at least that number.
133. What other reason is there for keeping the establishment in town?—I know of no other reason, excepting the desirableness of having such a building under central supervision—under our own direct supervision.
134. But wherever it is it would have to be under supervision?—Yes; it would be under supervision if removed into the country.
135. (*By Mr. Fuller*)—You keep these women there six months?—Yes.
136. (*By the Chairman*)—Well, then, it comes to this—that the only reason for keeping the establishment in town is the number of casuals?—There are other reasons. Very frequently it is necessary for me to visit the Lying-in Home, in order to take declarations as to paternity; and there are other small details of administration which would render it more convenient to have it in or near the city, rather than six or eight miles away from it.
137. What is the average number of women in the Lying-in Home?—About thirty.
138. And what accommodation have you at present—that is, the number of wards and beds?—We have accommodation for thirty-six or thirty-eight.
139. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Will you tell me what is the average number of casuals you have to provide for—persons receiving casual relief?—They vary much.
140. I want to know about the average number?—In a week?

141. Any



Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Oct. 5th, 1883.

141. Any time you like to name; either in a night or a week. Say in a night; because casuals go out in the morning, I understand?—Yes; they go out in the morning.
142. (*By Mr. Fuller*)—They do not have to go before the board?—No. We have sometimes three or four or five in the institution at a time; and they may remain day after day; cases of elderly men who are unable to procure employment at first, who come down from the country.
143. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—I will state my question as concisely as possible. Will you give an answer in the same fashion? What is about the average number of casuals each night in your institution—never mind whether they remain constantly or not?—Not more than two.
144. You do not have to provide for more than two on the average?—Not on the average. We may have many more than that come in at certain times; but on the average not more than two.
145. Now, what is the average number of lying-in women you have of all classes?—About thirty-two or thirty-four.
146. At the present time do you separate the prostitute class of women who go in for confinement from respectable cases?—We do. The Lying-in Home is confined to women who have committed themselves for the first time—have been seduced. They are kept entirely separate from those who have fallen twice or three times.
147. Do you have many cases where the same woman comes in the second time?—We have frequent cases where a woman comes in the second time, and even the third time.
148. On the second visit you would treat her as a prostitute?—No; not in every case. As a rule a woman who had fallen twice would be sent into the Destitute Asylum proper; but there are some cases in which I have not thought it right to do so.
149. Then I understand, if this establishment is removed, under any circumstances it would be necessary to have two separate wards for the treatment of the two different classes of women who come in for confinement?—Certainly.
150. In the general business of the establishment, would it be necessary that all cases applying for relief should be considered by yourself and your board in town before being drafted to any other establishment?—Yes.
151. Presuming the establishment is removed from its present site, do you think West-terrace would be a convenient position for the town establishments?—I think it would be a very inconvenient position.
152. Why?—Because it would be entirely removed from the centre of cases under relief and under medical treatment. It is the outside boundary of the town.
153. Are not a great number of cases that come under your notice from that particular part of the town?—There are very many; but there are also a large number from East Adelaide. They are spread all over the town. West-terrace would be an extreme outside boundary.
154. Of course North-terrace would be the most central; but I am assuming we are compelled to leave our present premises. We have to think which would be the next best place to go to. If you object to West-terrace, do you know of any other available site we might get?—I do not; but West-terrace is most uncentral for our purpose.
155. Can you tell me, Mr. Reed, whether the cases for confinement and for casual relief are on the increase?—Cases for confinement are on the increase.
156. Are applications for casual relief on the increase beyond the *pro rata* increase with the population?—I do not think they have been so lately. They vary very much at different seasons of the year.
157. You see we are legislating not only for the present but the future; and I want to know what accommodation will be required in the future?—There is a gradual and progressive increase in pauperism generally.
158. Beyond what might be considered *pro rata* with the increase of the population?—No.
159. In the accommodation you have suggested, have you had under consideration the accommodation that you may require in the future progressively?—I think so, with regard to this temporary accommodation, because we should transfer these casual applicants for relief as quickly as possible to the main institution.
160. In connection with the lying-in department at present you have a matron and a nurse who acts as cook?—A midwife who acts as matron and midwife, and a cook.
161. Now, supposing you had an establishment in town, merely for urgent cases, you would still require the same assistance for the town establishment as for the main lying-in establishment if it was removed from town?—Yes; I think so.
162. You would require two establishments of that character?—Yes; I think so. But we should require an additional matron or additional officer in the permanent establishment to what we have at present, a matron of superior qualifications to a mere midwife.
163. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—You say you would require two rooms for boys and girls, with so many beds in each, prior to their being forwarded to the Reformatory or Industrial School. May I ask how many you would expect to have at a time there?—Two or three at a time.
164. Daily?—Oh, not daily.
165. How long would you require to keep them there after being sentenced?—We frequently have children sent in from the Industrial School to be forwarded by train the next morning; and we are obliged to find bedroom accommodation for them.
166. Do you keep a return of the parts of the city from which you have applications for relief of the destitute?—Yes.
167. Then you are sure that the principal portion is not from the west portion of Adelaide?—Certainly not.
168. (*By Mr. Fuller*)—When you were describing what you wanted on an acre of ground, did you allow anything for yard room. Will you not want a lot of yard room for the use of these people?—The acre allows of a yard for washing purposes, and for drying clothes.
169. I am satisfied that if the buildings you have suggested have to be put up, an acre of ground would not be enough for you?—We consider that the ground as it is now occupied by the Lying-in Home—the ground marked out on the plan shown to me last week—would be amply sufficient for our purpose. Mr. Lindsay coincided with me in that opinion.
170. Do you still think an acre of ground sufficient for yard room as well?—Yes.
171. (*By Mr. Haines*)—You say you have to take the depositions as to parentage. When do you take them—just as the women come in, or afterwards?—After the birth of the child, I take the declaration as to paternity.



172. Do you think that could be taken at the main institution as well as in Adelaide?—It must be taken at the place of reception, where the woman applies and is confined.

Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Oct. 5th, 1883.

173. Supposing a woman came in long enough before confinement to enable you to transfer her to the permanent institution, would you allow the confinement to take place in town or forward her to the main institution?—She would be forwarded to the main institution, and the declaration would be taken there.

174. And the declaration as to parentage could be taken there as well as in Adelaide?—Yes.

175. (*By Mr. Goode*)—Do you think it would be necessary to have a separate dining-room for casuals? Is it necessary to have such elaborate provision as that?—I think the sleeping-room might be sufficiently large to be used for the purpose of their meals.

176. Of course you would have to provide for the maximum number of casuals—the average would not be the number you would have to take into account?—Quite so.

177. What is the maximum number of casuals you have?—Only about four or five. The number varies very much.

178. Can you give us the largest number you have ever had there, male and female?—Never exceeding five or six of each sex.

179. How many casuals had you last night, of men and women?—One man and one woman.

180. By the regulations the casuals are required to perform a certain amount of work. Is that carried out?—No; it is not.

181. Why not?—We have no appliances at the Destitute Asylum. If a casual is allowed to remain for three or four days prior to obtaining employment, he is employed with the other inmates in picking oakum. But there is no special rule for stone-breaking, or anything of that kind.

182. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Pardon me, regulation No. 73 says:—“Every casual who receives temporary relief may be required to do work in or about the premises, or to break a quarter of a yard of stone before leaving, as an equivalent for the accommodation supplied to him. Any casual failing to comply with this regulation will not be re-admitted as a casual”?—He may be required; but it is a rule that is rarely carried out.

183. But there is a definite rule on the subject?—Yes.

184. And it is one that is always carried out in establishments in Europe, I believe, and acts as a great preventative in many cases. A man has to earn his breakfast before he gets it?—With us the casuals are generally old men. It is different with us from what prevails in England. Here they are incapacitated from work in nine cases out of ten; old men who are done up, and who ask for accommodation for a day or two.

185. I did not assume that you would enforce the rule to persons not physically capable of working. But do you ignore it altogether?—No; every casual is put to work if able to work, and if he continues at the asylum a sufficient time.

Commission adjourned.

Friday, October 19th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell.

Mr. T. S. Reed, Chairman of the Destitute Board, called in and further examined:

Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Oct. 19th, 1883.

186. (*By the Chairman*)—We asked you at the last meeting to consider with how little space the department could be managed in town, on its present site?—Yes.

187. Have you prepared a plan showing that?—I have prepared a plan, marked AA, which I hand in. I find it quite impracticable to adopt the limited plan C, as being altogether inadequate and unsuitable.

188. That plan C really gives you a little over half an acre for the whole purposes of the town establishment?—Yes; and it is altogether inadequate as to space.

189. Absolutely inadequate?—Yes, absolutely; and unsuitable.

190. It does away with the whole of the buildings except the superintendent's house and a portion of the present lying-in establishment?—Yes; 73ft. in length.

191. So that, if that plan were adopted, it would be necessary to erect new buildings almost entirely for the purposes of the institution?—Yes; it would.

192. And you say the space would be insufficient?—Yes, it would be; especially as it is absolutely necessary that the Lying-in Home should remain where it is, with all its present buildings, or that it should be erected in a central position in town in its entirety.

193. You have examined and considered plan A?—Yes.

194. Does the proposed site on that plan, for a destitute asylum, give more space than is necessary for the working of the department?—It does not.

195. Do you consider it gives sufficient space, assuming this is merely a distributing establishment?—It does not give more space than is required.

196. Will that site utilise the present buildings within the one and a half acre area?—It will.

197. And does this proposed site include, substantially, all the new buildings of the establishment?—It does.

198. In plan AA you have shown how you propose the establishments shall be distributed on the site shown on the plan marked A?—I have.

199. Now, in your plan you retain the lying-in department in town, in its entirety, as a portion of the establishment?—I do, in its entirety.

200. Then are you opposed to the removal of that establishment from town?—Entirely.

201. I will go into your reasons as to that presently. But on that assumption your plan provides for the erection of new buildings for the office—administration of the department?—Yes; for new buildings, and the reception of male and female casuals.

202. Now,



Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Oct. 19th, 1883.

202. Now, assuming the lying-in department were removed, could not the buildings at present occupied for that department be utilised for the purposes of administration, instead of erecting the block of new buildings which you propose?—They could not.

203. Why not?—There would not be sufficient space.

204. Then they could not be utilised *pro tanto*, you say, instead of putting up these new buildings?—No; they would be quite unsuitable. The lying-in institution is a two-story building, which would be utterly unsuited for offices.

205. Why?—The upper story would not be suited for offices for the administration.

206. Why not?—Our interruptions and communications are so frequent that it would occupy a great deal of unnecessary time.

207. What are your reasons for opposing the removal of the lying-in department from the city?—I think that the removal would frustrate the great aim of the institution. The most important feature of the institution is the after-life and position of the young women on leaving the Home. At the expiration of the six months' term of residence, these inmates go out day after day, with an effort to procure situations with their infants, to registry offices and private houses, sometimes accompanied with notes by myself, and sometimes by my own personal effort.

208. You mean during the six months' residence?—No. At the expiration of the six months, when the inmates go out day after day with an effort to procure situations with their infants.

209. You do not mean for wetnursing?—No. At any time during the six months' residence, that is throughout the whole time of the residence, some ladies interested in the institution frequently make application to me for these young women on behalf of friends, frequently in the country, and who wish to see and select these young women for themselves. Situations are thus frequently obtained, to which these young women are sent, accompanied with a guarantee that every facility shall be afforded by the lady in question to the mother for suckling her infant. If this institution, therefore, were removed from town, the difficulties of their obtaining situations with their infants would be, I regard it, insuperable. In addition to that, also, there is an intimate connection between our institution and the Retreat at Walkerville. Dr. Dendy, who ministers at the Lying-in Home, has manifested great interest in the institution, and is often interested in some particular young woman in that institution, whom he recommends to their committee for transfer to the Retreat at Walkerville. The same undertaking is given there with respect to her suckling the infant, and these young women frequently remain there for a period of twelve months. Sometimes also they are taken out within a month or two after their confinement. The removal of the institution from town would completely shut out all these efforts, as the distance would be too great to admit of constant visitation from these ladies.

210. Are these inmates visited by any committees of ladies?—No; but by some two or three ladies here and there. We do not allow visitors, as a rule, to that institution. Then, again, a personal knowledge of the inmates by those residing on the spot, combined with personal efforts to obtain situations for them, is indispensably necessary, and that would be excluded by the removal of the institution to a distance.

211. You say that the inmates are not visited by any committee of ladies?—No.

212. Is there any visitation of the institution other than by officials, and to what extent?—The institution is not visited by any committee or organization of ladies.

213. Are there lady visitors?—Not recognised lady visitors.

214. Are any ladies permitted to visit the institution? Is there any outside visitation by philanthropic ladies?—The inmates are visited by some ladies from outside, who become interested in them from personal knowledge of the inmates in question, or through representations from others.

215. How many ladies are in the habit of visiting the institution?—The visitation is very occasional, and not habitual.

216. What I want to understand is this. Are there one or more ladies who, taking an interest in this branch of the institution, are permitted to visit the place regularly, or is the visitation merely confined to ladies who take an interest in some particular inmate?—The visitations are confined to ladies who take an interest in some particular inmate, or who come to make inquiries as to any inmates in the institution who may be suited for friends requiring nurses or servants in the country.

217. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Is there any committee of ladies, or regular organization of ladies, who make it their business to visit you periodically for the purpose of taking an interest in these girls at the time when they are ready to leave your establishment?—There is not.

218. (*By the Chairman*)—Do you see any objection to such visitation?—I do.

219. Why?—I think it would invade the idea of privacy. In its establishment we have regarded the institution as a retreat; and with the exception of incidental visits from ladies who have become interested specially in the institution, or in some of its inmates, we have precluded the visits of any except a mother or a sister, in order to preserve inviolable the principles of the retreat.

220. Perhaps you will give us an account of how the retreat was established, and its present organization instituted?—Soon after my original appointment it was regarded as an urgent necessity to separate young women who had lapsed from virtue from others in the Destitute Asylum who had committed themselves frequently, or who were confirmed bad characters. Premises were therefore rented and occupied in Flinders-street, to which these young women were removed, and placed under the care of a separate matron.

221. When was that?—About 1867, I think. The separation was attended with great success, and immediately separate accommodation was provided on the site now occupied by the Lying-in Home at the Destitute Asylum, at which the classification has been carried on. Before this separation of the two classes took place, a marked contrast was noted between the department and bearing of these women at the time and after their admission and retention there for a month, in consequence of their association with women of a lower grade of character. It was the custom then to retain them only one month, whereas now they are retained six months.

222. When were the present lying-in establishment buildings erected?—I think the removal took place in 1871, but I am not certain.

223. Then there are two establishments for lying-in women—one, the Lying-in Home?—Yes; and the other consists of women who have fallen repeatedly, and of prostitutes.

224. Then there are two classes of lying-in women?—Yes.

225. Who are the inmates of the Lying-in Home?—They comprise, with one or two exceptions, women who have fallen once.

226. And the other class are those who have fallen repeatedly?—Yes.

227. And



227. And they are accommodated in another part of the establishment?—Yes; in the Destitute Asylum proper. Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Oct. 19th, 1883.

228. Now as to the site, Mr. Reed. Supposing you are compelled to vacate the premises you now occupy altogether, have you considered the best place at which the institution can be located in or in the neighborhood of town?—I have only considered the site suggested by the Commission at the last meeting.

229. West-terrace site?—Yes; I know of no other.

230. How about the present Lunatic Asylum; have you considered that?—I think that would be a far more favorable site than West-terrace.

231. Why?—Because I consider it more central. West-terrace is quite outside the centre of relief.

232. It seems not to be so according to the return you have furnished?—Pardon me.

233. If you draw a line along West-terrace you will find 40 per cent. of the relief cases came from the west of that terrace?—I have estimated that the percentage west of King William-street does not exceed 42 per cent.

234. What are the number of cases now being relieved west of King William-street?—135 families. The total number of families under relief as shown in that return is 313. Of that number 135 families are west of King William-street.

235. And how many in the western suburbs?—I am including the whole of the city and the northern and eastern suburbs, but not including the western suburbs, or Goodwood and Unley.

236. But I want you to take Bowden?—They are under local medical attendance there; they do not come to us at all. They are not included at all. That return includes all who would come to West-terrace for medical attendance.

237. But if the establishment were on West-terrace there would be nothing to prevent people from Bowden, Thebarton, and those districts, coming up for medical attendance to West-terrace, would there?—There would be nothing to hinder families from Bowden and Hindmarsh coming to West-terrace.

238. And is it not too distant for them to go to the present Destitute Asylum?—It is, and therefore medical attendance is provided for them in their own centre. But I regard it as impossible for those poor people in the other quarters of the town first to go from their dwellings to West-terrace for medical attendance, then back to the hospital for medicine, and then from the hospital to their own houses.

239. But if you take the city proper, there are 135 families receiving relief west of King William-street, and sixty-five east of King William-street?—Yes; but to those we have to add those in North Adelaide, at a considerable distance, Prospect, and Ovingham, and Nailsworth, and Kensington, and Norwood, East Adelaide, Hackney, and Stepney.

240. But you also have to add, to the other side, those in Bowden and Hindmarsh. Are not Kensington and Norwood treated by a local medical officer?—No; by our own medical officer.

241. Would it not be as easy for North Adelaide people to go to West-terrace as to go to the present premises?—I consider they are much nearer to us.

242. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—I understand you to say that, if the principal establishment is removed from town, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a town establishment?—Certainly.

243. Now, does the land comprised on plan A, and the buildings proposed by you to be retained thereon, afford you all the space you will require for this town establishment?—I think it would do for many years.

244. Without any considerable outlay?—Without any considerable outlay.

245. That is, that it would be sufficient for the reception of casuals and the issue of rations, and for the lying-in establishments?—Yes; and for the temporary reception of inmates *in transitu*, for distribution.

246. If we are not allowed to retain this plot of land on North-terrace, can you make any suggestions to the Commission as to any other suitable place in town for this town establishment?—I cannot.

247. You said the other day you thought West-terrace was an unsuitable place for the town establishment?—Yes.

248. But according to the return now before us, it appears that the large proportion of the recipients of charity live on the west side of King William-street?—That is so.

249. That is to say, if you divide the city into two halves, the largest proportion of recipients of charity reside on the west side of King William-street?—Yes; if you regard the city itself as distinct from the suburbs.

250. Then, admitting that to be the case, how do you reconcile it with your statement that West-terrace would be a most unsuitable site?—Because, if you take the whole number of families under relief who have to come to the central point of administration, you will find that the families west of King William-street only amount to about 40 per cent. of the total.

251. That would be very good if we could retain our present position. But I put it to you: If we are unable to retain our present position, which is the next best place to treat these people at?—Is it between the Lunatic Asylum reserve and West-terrace you mean?

252. Now as to the question previously asked, as to the undesirability of visitors to the women in the Lying-in Home, is it not a rule in all reformatories, retreats, and prisons, for committees of ladies to visit the inmates in order to take charge of them, or to put them in the way of getting a living when they leave the establishment?—I think it is a rule with regard to the majority of such institutions; but I think there should be an exception to such a rule as regards a lying-in home.

253. Do I understand you to say that your objection would be to promiscuous visiting, or to regular committees of ladies, who take an interest in this subject. Would you think it undesirable in either case?—My objection is simply this: that the circumstances and the history of many young women would be more fully and publicly known than at present if the Lying-in Home were visited by an organization of ladies, and that, I think, would be a great evil.

254. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—Provided the main institution were erected in the suburbs, do you not think it would be possible for the Lying-in Home to be put there also?—I consider that if the Destitute Asylum were erected four miles or more from town, it would be utterly inexpedient to erect the Lying-in Home there. The distance from town would be too great; and the great object and aim of the institution would be frustrated.

255. You consider, then, that it could be worked cheaper in town?—Much cheaper, and on moral grounds I may say that the aim of the Lying-in Home would be frustrated if it were built at a distance from town. The distance, even four miles out, would be too great for the visitations I have alluded to, and too great for the inmates to come into town, day after day, to obtain situations.

256. In



Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Oct. 19th, 1883.

256. In cases of dangerous confinement, where the patient's life is in danger, what about the religious denomination. Is the clergyman of the particular persuasion the woman is of sent for, or is there no provision for that?—We have never had but one case of death at the institution under such circumstances—that is, not for many years.

257. But is there provision made for the clergyman of the patient's denomination to be sent for?—Certainly, we should send for him, but the contingency has not arisen.

258. (*By Mr. Haines*)—According to your statement, you imply that these females are all kept in strict secrecy for six months. That is, they are confined within walls for six months, and scarcely any one is allowed to see them. Is that so?—They are visited occasionally by ministers of religion and by ladies who are interested in them.

259. And you suppose that if the institution were outside the city no ladies would take an interest in them?—I feel convinced in my own mind that, if removed several miles from the city, the distance would be too great for the ladies to visit the institution as they do at present.

260. You stated that a certain lady came from a distance into town to visit a patient at the Lying-in Home. Now, do you not think it would be possible for that same lady to have gone to the institution in the country, if it had been there, and she had felt so inclined?—I think it would present a great difficulty in three cases out of four.

261. Do you mean to tell the Commission there is no philanthropy in the country districts at all?—I do not wish to imply that at all.

262. It seems very much like it from the answer you give—that everything must be in the city, and that nothing can be done outside the city?—The ladies who are interested in the institution live in the city, and not in the country.

263. You said you have only two or three interested in the women there?—I can only remember two or three; but there may be a greater number than that.

264. You say it is likely that situations would be obtained for the girls easier in the city than in the country?—There is no question about that.

265. Do you think it is beneficial to confine them within walls for six months, speaking from a health point of view?—We have never had any cases of ill-health there. The greatest good to the women has accrued from this regulation.

266. This complete confinement within walls?—That does not exclusively apply to the whole of the inmates, as numbers of them go to their relatives before the six months have expired. The regulations prescribe a period of six months' residence; but the girls are frequently taken out by their relatives, or by persons I have before alluded to, who give a written undertaking that the inmate shall suckle her own infant while under their care.

267. Then I understand they are not compelled to remain there six months?—They are, by the regulations.

268. And yet you break the regulations?—Pardon me; they are not broken. The regulations prescribe that that the board may allow the women to go into situations, provided an undertaking is given that they shall suckle their own infants. The object of the six months' residence is to put a stop to the rate of infant mortality that formerly prevailed; and the very best results have accrued from this regulation. Formerly these young women, as soon as they left the institution, put their children out to dry nurse, and in the great majority of instances the child died.

269. And what occupations have the mothers to follow while in the institution? Is there any employment for them?—There is plenty of employment—sewing and washing, and taking charge of their own infants.

270. I suppose the institution makes no profit at all out of them?—No.

271. It is a complete loss to the country during the six months they are there?—It must be a loss to the country, but every effort is made to procure maintenance orders when they leave.

272. (*By Mr. Goode*)—In this plan with which you have favored us you leave out all the suburbs on the western side. You merely give the northern and eastern suburbs?—I have omitted the western suburbs because they have their own local medical attendance, paid for by the department.

273. Have the southern suburbs the same local medical attendance?—Yes.

274. In the event of West-terrace being adopted, the western suburbs might be included?—I think they might.

275. Then it would be central as regards distance?—Yes. But I do not think that that would meet the difficulty with regard to the furnishing of medicines. They would still have to go from their houses to West-terrace to see the doctor, and from there to the hospital dispensary for their medicines.

276. (*By the Chairman*)—Not if there was a dispenser at West-terrace?—It would not be worth while to have a dispenser for an average of twenty to twenty-five cases a day—certainly not to appoint one for that purpose.

277. (*By Mr. Goode*)—That difficulty would be met if the dispenser were sent from the hospital during the time the doctor was at West-terrace?—Yes.

278. Would it not be practicable to have the main Lying-in Home out of town if the distance were not too great, say at Goodwood?—I think it would be too great a distance away at Goodwood. The same disadvantages would attach to Goodwood that I have alluded to.

279. What! with communication by tram and train?—I have no doubt it would, knowing what I do of the working of the institution. Indeed, I am sure it would.

280. To your knowledge, then, there is no site so suitable as the one now occupied?—Certainly not.

281. And this proposed on plan A would be sufficient for all purposes for many years to come?—Yes; some additions might be required to the Lying-in Home—some trifling additions.

282. But the land would be sufficient?—Yes.

283. (*By the Chairman*)—Why do you think it an insuperable objection to have offices upstairs?—Our communications are so constant that I think it would be a great inconvenience, except in respect of one branch of our department—the accountant's office—which might be upstairs.

284. That could be got over by a lift, speaking-tube, and telephone, as in any other establishment, could it not?—The communications and the interruptions in our department are momentary. It would be impossible for any one to understand the extent of this unless by a residence at these offices for a week or two. I have been interrupted five times in a single line of a letter—not more than three weeks ago.

285. Do the women remain after the six months expire till they obtain situations?—They do.

286. And does the six months' rule apply not merely to the women in the Lying-in Home, but also to the women of lower character in the Destitute Asylum?—Yes; to both classes.



287. Have you considered the question of a site for the main establishment?—I think the most desirable site, as regards centrality, and supervision, and economy, is the ground already purchased by the board at Magill, although twelve acres is certainly a limited area. But it would be sufficient for the buildings, and yards and industrial rooms, although not sufficient for the purposes of cultivation.

288. Have you anything to add to that?—The site that was regarded as most desirable at one time was the Goodwood site, but the board were distinctly informed that it could not be resumed from the aboriginal purposes, and the board then recommended the purchase of the land at Magill.

289. Then you think it better to continue at Magill than go to Goodwood?—I think so, certainly, because the advantages are so great with regard to supervision. You would have the supervision of three institutions—the Destitute Asylum, the Industrial School, and the Girls' Reformatory—because it was proposed to build the Girls' Reformatory on the eight-acre block on one side of the road. There are twelve acres on the one side of the road and eight acres on the other. The second reason is that the delivery of stores and provisions would be under one contract and by one contractor; and the third reason is that the greater the number of institutions in one place the more centralised is the medical attendance. There is also another reason—that the number of deaths is very considerable. We have had eighty deaths at the Destitute Asylum since January, and the question of interment is very important.

290. Where are they buried now?—West-terrace cemetery.

291. Then that is irrelevant, as between Magill and Goodwood?—Yes; but the water supply is very important, and at Magill there is a spring and a very large reservoir at the building—larger than we require for the school—and the water is also laid on to the building from the waterworks. That is another great advantage in favor of Magill.

292. Then, in your opinion, the Magill site is the best for the main establishment?—Certainly.

293. Now, assuming Magill is rejected, what is the next best site amongst those which have been suggested, namely, Goodwood, Teatree Gully, and Government Farm?—I should then prefer a part of Government Farm, say 200 acres.

294. Then if you went to Government Farm you would require 200 acres, but at Magill you would be satisfied with twenty acres?—I should prefer an additional portion of land purchased at Magill to add to the twelve acres, if possible, for the Destitute Asylum. But that would be amply sufficient for our purpose for buildings, and yards, and industrial purposes.

295. Do you consider the present Magill Industrial School adapted for its object?—No; most unsuitable.

296. Then have you considered the question of selling the Magill site and buildings, and locating the main institution in some place where land is less valuable, and where a larger area can be obtained?—That would alter the whole question.

297. Then I think we must ask you to consider that. You say the Magill building is unfitted for its present object. Is it a building that may be said to be fit for the purposes of the main institution?—Certainly not. That would then, I consider, operate decidedly in favor of Goodwood, as being the nearest site hitherto proposed to Adelaide.

298. Would it be objectionable to have the whole institution in the city?—It would be impossible. There would be no available site sufficiently large.

299. But if a site can be obtained in the city, is it preferable to have the main institution in the country or city?—In the country, decidedly.

300. Will not the objection to having the main institution in the city apply to Goodwood in a very short time, looking at the rapid increase of population in that direction?—In ten or twenty years it might, perhaps.

301. But do you think we ought not to look ten or twenty years ahead with respect to a question of this important character?—I think we ought. Government Farm would then appear to be the most desirable site in that case.

302. Have you considered the nature of the soil at Magill—the clayey nature of the soil, as advantageous or disadvantageous to an institution of this kind?—I have. The site purchased by the board would not admit of the apportionment of a sufficient space for cultivation. Twelve acres would only be sufficient for the buildings and yards.

303. But I mean as to the inmates being able to take exercise in the open air in damp weather, during the winter?—I think Magill would be a most healthy situation.

304. But is not the ground there, from its clayey character, unadapted for old people going out in the open air in the winter?—I do not think so.

305. Have you not noticed how muddy the grounds were about the institution in winter—the playgrounds?—That is simply because they have never been metalled or gravelled till within the last few months.

306. Then is it your idea that the inmates of this institution should be kept within gravelled yards entirely?—No; I think they ought to have a garden and grounds to walk in.

307. Then is not the question of the clayey or sandy nature of the soil an important question with respect to that?—I think the clayey soil at Magill would be a disadvantage, certainly. On the other hand, the situation is far higher and more healthy than Goodwood, I should suppose, as that is comparatively flat.

308. (*By Mr. Goode*)—You said the Goodwood site was not available some time ago. Is it available now?—I think not, without special legislation for resumption, it being an aboriginal reserve.

309. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—If the Goodwood site is available, do you think it would be a suitable place?—I think it would; but it would be very desirable to increase the area if possible.

310. You are aware that a tramway goes to the corner of the section?—Yes.

311. It would be of great convenience in distributing your cases from town to the main establishment?—It would. That has been considered.

312. Have you viewed that land itself?—I have.

313. Do you see any objections to the land from its contour?—No. I think there is a sufficient fall for drainage purposes. The question of water I know nothing about.

314. That does not apply, as it is within the water area?—Indeed.

315. Have you visited the Teatree Gully site?—I have.

316. Do you consider that a suitable site and position?—I consider it a delightful position for an institution of the kind; but the distance from central supervision and inspection seems to me to present very great difficulties, unless it were almost an independent institution.

317. Would



Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Oct. 19th, 1883.

317. Would you require a special service for transmitting the people from the town to that place?—There should be railway communication. It would be a very great distance without it.

318. My reason for asking is that there is no railway. Then, without a railway, you would require special means of service?—Yes.

319. Do you know anything about the healthiness of the surroundings of Teatree Gully?—I should think they were unquestionable.

320. Did you make any survey or judgment of the character of the soil as being suitable for industrial purposes?—I should not regard the soil as suitable for cultivation. It appeared to me to be entirely sand.

321. (*By the Chairman*)—Have you inspected the other reserves, in the neighborhood of Richmond, Edwardstown, and Goodwood. There is one at Richmond, fifty-one acres?—I have not directly inspected them, but I have seen the other reserves near Goodwood. I understood they were some distance from the tramway.

322. There is a railway line through one of these sections?—Yes; I observe now that there is.

323. Will you inspect these other sites before the next meeting?—Yes; I will.

Commission adjourned.

Friday, November 2nd, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Dr. O'Connell.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.  
Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Mr. M. H. Davis,  
Nov. 2nd, 1883.

Mr. M. H. Davis, member of the Destitute Board, called in and examined:

324. (*By the Chairman*)—What is your name?—Malcolm Henry Davis.

325. How long have you been a member of the Destitute Board?—I think it is under eight years, but I cannot exactly remember; it is over seven years.

326. Have you directed your attention to the proposal to move the main part of the establishments under the control of the Destitute Board to some place out of town?—Yes.

327. Do you consider a step of that kind desirable?—Yes; and necessary.

328. What portion of the establishment, if any, do you deem it necessary to retain in town?—Nothing but a receiving-house.

329. Would it not be necessary to have some provision for the distribution of rations?—I should retain the board offices, and that would include, I take it, stores and a place for the distribution of rations. But as far as inmates of all classes are concerned, I should keep nothing in town but a receiving-house.

330. What is your opinion about the Lying-in Home?—I should consider it much better to take it out of town.

331. Assuming the Lying-in Home were moved out of town, would it be necessary to make some provision for cases of emergency?—Cases of emergency would have to be treated in town, on the spot.

332. Where do you think the town establishment should be, where it is at present, or on any other site?—I have formed no opinion in reference to it. I consider it is very inconveniently situated at present and very inconveniently built, as it is a patchwork building. It would have to be rebuilt, and a better site might be chosen.

333. Where?—I have not given attention to it anywhere in town. I would not say in town. I would not confine myself within the four terraces. I mean some site handy to be got at, and where it can be reached, in the event of casualties, by the police, or those who had business there.

334. Then with respect to the other establishments to be removed from town. Should they be located in one neighborhood, or in different neighborhoods?—I think the main bulk of the Lying-in Home and the Destitute Asylum, and the new Girls' Reformatory, could be very well placed in one position, as long as it is large enough. The question of removing the Magill institution for the children is premature at present; but I believe the time will come when it will be necessary to alter that. It is an inconvenient building, but it has been built at very great expense, and I think it would serve its purpose for some time to come when the Girls' Reformatory is taken out of it. But in erecting new buildings, the best way, as far as the management is concerned, is that they should be all placed on a block of land adjacent, and so convenient to town that the influence of visitors—and everything of that sort—is not diminished in any way; because, not only in the Lying-in Home, but also by the bedside of the old people, there is an immense amount of comfort and charity manifested; and putting buildings at a distance from town would stem that flow of charity and prevent it being carried out as it is. I think we should encourage it more than anything else. That is my object in saying that I maintain the buildings should be placed on a large area of ground as close to town as conveniently can be.

335. Have you had brought under your notice the sites considered by the Commission?—Not by the Commission, but we considered various sites on the Destitute Board.

336. Well, now, of those which you considered, which, in your opinion, was the most eligible?—Understanding that there were no insuperable difficulties in the way of obtaining the aboriginal reserve at Goodwood, that was the one which I decidedly favored as being best, and none too large. I believe it is fifty acres, but I would like the whole of it.

337. What do you think of putting the rest of the institutions on the present Magill site, instead of putting them at Goodwood?—The one objection I have to that would simply be the distance. It is not so getatable as Goodwood.

338. It is a longer distance away?—Yes. Then the idea of putting it on an eight-acre site, I decidedly object to. To build an institution to contain 1,000 people on an eight-acre site, I object to *in toto*. There were twelve acres purchased on the other side of the road, but I consider that does not remove the objection.

339. In looking at the Magill site, we must not look simply at the land bought for the purpose, but the whole of the land the Government have. How much is that?—There is not sufficient land there for the children to run over, if the site was taken up with the old people. There is a great quantity of that land hilly, and some of it swampy. It would be difficult to find sufficient scope for the young and the old people to run about without mingling.

340. Then,



Mr. M. H. Davis,  
Nov. 2nd, 1885.

340. Then, having regard to the hilly nature of some portions of the land, and the swampy nature of others, your opinion is that there is not sufficient land at Magill for the purpose of placing the whole of the institutions there?—Decidedly not.

341. Have you considered Magill a healthy situation?—I have no reason to doubt it.

342. Have you noticed any illness there?—I have only noticed sore eyes, which seems to be a complaint which runs through the school generally sometimes.

343. Have you been there in the winter?—Yes; from time to time.

344. Having regard to the clayey nature of the soil, do you think that would be a suitable place for old people. Would it not be necessary to confine the old people within yards if the institution were domiciled there?—You would not allow them room to go about much. I object to a closed site. I think the best thing is to give them their freedom, and encourage them to simple habits of industry and gardening, which would be highly beneficial to a great many of these old people. I am well aware there are many who will not do a hand-stir—that there is a loafing class, but I consider the great bulk of these old people are not those who refuse work when they could do it; but that they could do light jobs, and their labor would be made available in a practical manner—gardening, carpentering, and different things.

345. Have you noticed how boggy the land is in winter?—At the side of the school, I have. They wanted to destroy the mulberry trees there, and I objected to it very greatly, but I found myself in a minority. They wanted to plant orange trees. Dr. Schomburgk was asked to give his opinion, and then the ground was trenched in various places for the purpose of seeing what it was like; and Dr. Schomburgk then pointed out that the clay was very near the surface, on the lower end of the ground. We attempted to plant an orchard there away to the right of the building, and that has not succeeded very well; that is between Mr. Reid's property and the institution. I have not taken the trouble absolutely to investigate the reason, but it seemed as if the soil was unproductive, care having been taken in putting the plants in. But there is beautiful soil further up the creek, but it would not be suitable to put a building on. It would be very well for a garden. I have never been to the very top end of the section.

346. The ground appeared to us to be very sticky and clayey in winter?—Yes.

347. We noticed the condition of the playground—the muddiness of it?—The position that the architect has placed the children's building and playground in is a mistake. It takes the sweep of the water from the hillside. We have had a great deal of difficulty to contend with in keeping that playground dry. I do not suppose it is anything like perfect now.

348. What do you think of selling the Magill site altogether and transferring the institutions, including the industrial schools, to another site?—I believe it would be beneficial in every way. I would like to reconstruct that school altogether.

349. Have the board visited the site at Teatree Gully?—I have not. The only reason I would object to it is the distance, because, as I say, it would stem the tide of charity. I mean simply that there are a great many people who visit the institution, and this does an immense deal of good amongst the children and the old people.

350. With regard to the Goodwood site, have you considered, looking at the rapid increase of buildings in the neighborhood, the probability of that being practically a part of the town in a few years?—I think the distance itself would prevent that for many years to come yet.

351. Would it not be found inconvenient, as far as old people are concerned, being in a thickly-populated neighborhood. Are they not apt to drift off to public-houses?—We have complaints, but amongst the class of people we have there I consider they are very rare. They do not come before the board unless a man complains of his liberty being stopped, and they generally do when they find their liberty stopped by the inferior authority. They generally make an appeal to the higher authority, as we are always willing to hear them. I consider in a large body of men like that the number of appeals that come to us is very small indeed. There are some men whom nothing will ever cure from going into the public-house. You cannot keep them locked up, and they will drift away to the public-house. You see they are in the middle of the city now. This evil would be reduced almost to a minimum by taking them to such a distance as that where they have a long way to go to meet their old companions or their cronies, or those hotel-keepers who really supply this class of men with drink. The bulk of them get their drink simply by charity, standing about bars. They see that they are in the garb of the Destitute Board, and they give them a drink.

352. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—I think you raised an objection to the Destitute building being wrongly placed in the city. Am I to understand your objection applies also to the emergency ward for casuals?—No. I may have misled the Commission. We had before us about a fortnight ago a sketch which showed all this—emergency ward, storerooms, doctors' rooms, and boardroom, just for working the establishment. As I say, we want a depôt which would comprise all these things and an emergency ward. I take it you must have a place where a man can go and get a night's lodging or a meal.

353. Then you do not consider that a portion of the present building would be objectionable for this purpose?—I think it would be very difficult to make any of the present buildings available. They are most inconvenient at present in every way.

354. There is no portion of the present building that you think could be made available for that purpose?—I object to the lying-in department, simply because I do not consider it is the proper place or properly built. There is no means of relaxation. The girls are shut up for six months in a place more like a gaol and gaolyard than anything else. I could not agree with that. As for the rest of the buildings, they are only patchwork in a part of them.

355. I understand you only require an emergency ward for lying-in in cases taken suddenly. You would not keep these women there for a long time?—We want all the accommodation sketched out in plan AA, which, I observe, you have on the table before you.

356. Now, assuming it is considered necessary to remove the bulk of the buildings of the lying-in department away from the city, do you consider this plan necessary for casual wards for the issue of rations and emergency cases?—That accommodation would necessarily be kept in town, or near town. I would not say it is absolutely necessary to carry out that plan just as it is.

357. But about that accommodation must be provided?—Yes

358. Do you also consider that the new buildings at the back of the present asylum would be suitable for the purpose with a little alteration?—The two new buildings might be made use of, but I object to the old buildings in front being retained.

359. Have you any objection to the Reformatory Institution and the Destitute Asylum being built on the same block?—Not at all. The inmates of the schools would not mingle at all.

360. (*By*



Mr. M. H. Davis,  
Nov. 2nd, 1883.

360. (*By Mr. Haines*)—You seemed to be under the impression that a good number of these people would be fond of small gardens. Do I understand you right in that?—I think they would like light work of that kind, and would take to it.

361. Do you think there would be amongst them some others who would be fond of keeping fowls?—Generally speaking, I think a person in charge of such an establishment should make it his object to nurse the ideas of these different people, so as to turn their labor to a small profit for the benefit of the establishment; and it will render their lives a little more comfortable if they have something to do. It is most depressing to go into the back yard on the men's side and see the men with nothing to do. The women do seem to keep their fingers busy, but to see the men in the back yard is one of the most depressing sights I know of.

362. There would be some who would like to keep a few pigs?—I have no doubt the person in charge of such an institution would be able to coax them and cultivate the different tastes, as it were, of these people without any detriment to discipline or comfort. I do not mean for one moment that a certain thing should be allowed by which it would be difficult to maintain the discipline of the establishment or which would tend to the discomfort or annoyance of the other inmates; but I think in every way they should, as it were, keep them employed, and if employed in a productive manner, or in beautifying the place, it would be beneficial.

363. If allowed to keep these animals, do you think the institution should then be kept near the city?—If it is a sanitary question that arises, I should decidedly object to it, if there is anything that would tend to ill-health in any way at all.

364. There was one remark you made with reference to the visiting. Do you not think if the establishment were a little further from the city, people would be glad to drive from the city to the institution?—I do not find it is those people who can afford to have drives who do the most work; that is the difficulty.

365. Do you think they would go three miles away?—I believe some people would go three times that distance on an object of charity, while others would say—"It is too hot, and the journey is too far." It is difficult to say; it is entirely a matter of opinion. I think the further you put it away from Adelaide the more you are likely to stem the flow of charity—that is to say, the visiting of which I spoke. That is my opinion. It may possibly be done at a greater distance; but, judging from my own idea of people, I think the nearer it is to Adelaide the more likely this sort of moral influence will be brought to bear upon old and young which I am certain is beneficial.

366. You are dealing with everything as it stands to-day, and not looking fifty years ahead of you, I suppose?—I deal pretty much with the idea of looking ahead when I take up the stand which I do, and say I should not place them on this small space of land. I take it that Adelaide will not contain the sole asylum; that there will have to be others built in other centres. I do not suppose there will ever be a larger establishment than say 500 of each sex, and if it comes to be overcrowded I feel certain—in the North particularly—there will have to be another establishment as the country progresses.

367. (*By the Chairman*)—You think we must look forward to another establishment?—I think so.

368. (*By Mr. Goode*)—You say it will not be necessary to retain anything else but a receiving-house in town. Shall we require as many places as are mentioned here? For instance, will superintendent's quarters be required?—I do not think so, in town.

369. But you must have a superintendent if you have stores and the distribution of rations?—Not a superintendent in the same position as he is at present.

370. Possibly not; but you would want one to superintend the stores?—A clerk or something of that kind would do.

371. We are told that the superintendent's quarters would be required—offices, stores, waiting-rooms, medical officers' rooms, rooms for casuals, and male and female wards for the reception of inmates till they are forwarded to the asylum. These would be all required, would they not?—It is very much what is on this plan—A A.

372. So you think we would require all that in town, except the Lying-in Home, which you think should be out of town?—Yes.

373. Do you know if it is necessary that the Lying-in Home should be in town, for the purpose of ladies visiting inmates and endeavoring to place them out afterwards?—I think that on the score of health, and giving them the freedom of a garden and so on, it would be better to obtain a situation where they could get these things, and at such a distance from town as would not stop the visiting. The ladies who visit are principally the ones who visit the old men, and, if we do not put the institution too much out of their power to do it, I think they will continue their visits.

374. I think on the plan there is a good-sized yard shown?—There is the old yard.

375. You think it would not be sufficient?—I consider it is little short of cruelty to keep them there.

376. You spoke of visitors to old people. Do the friends of these old people sufficiently care for them to visit them much after they allow them to go to the Destitute Asylum?—I have never attended on visiting days; but there is an opportunity of visiting them given. When I am speaking of visitors, I mean those who bring moral influence to bear on the old and young. I have been through the wards, for instance, and have seen ladies visiting, like the wife of a certain military officer, and there are other ladies, too, who visit. I particularly mention this lady, because, I remember, she used to sing to these old people.

377. You spoke of it being desirable to have the Destitute Asylum and the Girls' Reformatory together. It is the case in England that they will not allow boys' and girls' schools to be near together?—I did not say it was a desirable thing, because I am not so certain as to whether the whole system of management is at present the best that could be. But this would open too wide a field this morning. I am trying to restrict myself to the sites question. I am not certain whether it should remain under the same management. But I see no harm in having it on the same block of land. There would be no chance of having them mingling together, or the elderly people getting near the children.

378. I believe in England they will not allow industrial schools for boys and for girls to be within a certain distance of each other?—They must have a very poor idea of the internal management of the school; because I should make it a *sine qua non* to the dismissal of any teachers who lost sight of their children in such a way that they would be able to confer or meet with one another.

379. (*By the Chairman*)—With reference to the site of these receiving establishments, do you consider the buildings that are there at present sufficiently valuable to make it desirable to utilise them for the town establishment?—I think the new long building is the only one it is desirable to retain, as also the lying-in department, which could be taken for a receiving house; but this old barrack kitchen and the other old buildings, which it is proposed to throw into this area, I do not think worth keeping at all.



380. Do you think it is better to remove it from that part of the town to West-terrace?—I should not have the slightest objection to West-terrace; if the Commission are of opinion that the receiving depôt should be kept on the present site, I do not think it would be necessary to destroy these two new good buildings. I think they should be utilised.

381. Do you think there is any better site in or about town for the central depôt?—I have never given the subject a thought, as far as that goes.

382. Is there any objection to that site on North-terrace?—I do not know the slightest objection.

383. You do not think it would be necessary to have the superintendents' quarters such as they are there? The administrative head or chairman would be in town, and he would have clerks to assist him?—This superintendent's house cropped up in this way. Mr. Lindsay is a very efficient officer, but he had no house allowed to him when he first took the place. He had quarters in the institution, but as time went on he found his quarters were too cramped. They got inconvenient, and were wanted for the doctor's establishment. I only mention this fact to show how that house came to be built. We saw a block of land and asked the Government to allow us to build a house outside there, and turned his old quarters into the hospital. But there is no necessity for him to live there; or to have a house at all. He can live, the same as the chairman does, where he likes, when the establishment is out of town.

384. (*By Mr. Goode*)—The distribution of rations must be in town?—It must be convenient. My great opinion is decentralisation in these things. We were able to carry on the delivery of rations in Hindmarsh recently, as we felt it to be a mistake to bring the people into town from there, and now I think it is a mistake to bring them from the other suburbs, Kensington and Norwood, as we still do. Therefore, practically, there are only the town people to consider. Although there was strong objection to the distribution of rations in Hindmarsh, I have not heard anything against it since it was changed. We got it done at last.

385. You think it would be advisable to extend that plan?—I think so, decidedly. There is generally an infirm couple, or a widow woman with small children who cannot work, and if the woman comes to town she has to lose the best part of a day's wages, and, if a sickly woman, she has to pay her fare also. Many of these old people used to have to pay their fare into town to get their rations.

386. At present, if a person in Mitcham gets relief he has to go into town?—There is a line drawn. Certain outlying districts get rations from the local storekeeper. The Hindmarsh people had to come to town till we stopped it. The Kensington and Norwood people have to come now. A line is drawn; but I could not say exactly where it is. It is a point that will need to be looked into.

387. You find no difficulty in carrying out that idea of decentralisation?—I have heard nothing against it. Those who had to work it did not like it; so I think the board would have heard if there was anything against it. There is one point. The stores received at the Destitute Asylum are flour, tea, sugar, soup, and rice; but those relieved do not get their bread there. They take their tickets and go down to one end of the town, say Bailey & Craig's, beyond the York Hotel, down Rundle-street, for their meat; and then they go to the Aërated Bread Company, down Waymouth-street, to get the bread. So that, although the board brings people to the central office in town, they actually go to stores to receive part of their rations.

388. (*By Mr. Haines*)—I believe the present suggested buildings would be quite ample for all purposes that would be required in town?—That small block marked here on the plan [AA] would be quite ample.

389. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—And the maximum number of officers you would require in town for delivering goods and so on would be what?—I would not like to answer that quite off-hand. It is a question of management to be looked to in all its bearings. If I am at liberty to do so, I wish to point out, however, how very necessary it is that the site of Girls' Reformatory should be settled soon. In fact, it is quite depressing as it is. It is a thing one is ashamed to have anything to do with, though we struggle our best. It is better now than it was, and I am better pleased with the management; but the whole history of it from beginning to end is a shocking one—that is, in regard to the results. I was going to say I hope the question of site will be settled soon, so that we may not lose the session before building a new school.

390. (*By the Chairman*)—You have no chance of getting it decided this session?—Then it is a question of twelve months. I only hope there will not be false economy that will guide the decision in reference to it. I hope a recommendation will come from you that a certain sum of money be taken for a temporary building, if only for twelve or eighteen months, so that something may be done soon.

Mr. Jas. Smith, J.P., a member of the Destitute Board, called in and examined:

391. Your name is James Smith?—Yes.

392. For how many years have you been a member of the Destitute Board?—For twelve altogether, your Honor.

393. You have been good enough to write us a letter, giving your views with respect to the site of the town establishment, and with respect to the site of the main establishment?—Yes.

394. In your opinion, could any better site for the town establishment be selected than a portion of the present site?—I do not think so.

395. And do you think the site defined on plan A would be sufficient for the purposes of the town for years to come?—There was another plan, which would be insufficient; but Plan A will be sufficient.

396. I see you are of opinion that the Lying-in Home should continue to be in town?—Yes, certainly.

397. Some gentlemen are of opinion that it has a depressing and unsatisfactory effect on the inmates that they should be confined for six months within walls, as must necessarily be the case in town?—I do not know that it is depressing. It is very necessary, because the great object is to keep the infants with the mothers. That was the main object of the legislation passed—to secure, as far as possible, the avoiding of infant murder, which we believed was going on so largely.

398. But that object would be as well attained by an establishment a little way from town as by the establishment in town—say at Magill or Goodwood?—Yes; but it would place the young women at a great disadvantage, because here ladies can interview them, can help and encourage them, and find homes for them, where very often they can go with their children; and you could not expect ladies to go hunting for young women miles away.

399. Would that observation apply to a place like Goodwood?—Of course, the nearer you are to town the less difficulty there would be.

400. Goodwood is very accessible, as there is a tramway running through the section?—Yes. I do not see any very great objection to their being in town. They do feel the restraint at present, I know. Some of them have kicked against it very decidedly, but then it is part of the consequences of their own imprudence, and they must not grumble if they have to suffer awhile.

401. You



Mr. Jas. Smith,  
Nov. 2nd, 1883.

401. You say you consider the site at Magill is more desirable than the Goodwood site?—I always thought that, but the other members of the board were very determined on getting more land. I have thought that was a mistake. I do not believe in this amateur farming that we have gone into, and I have thought from the beginning that there is sufficient room—certainly there is sufficient room with the later purchases that the Government have made—for having the establishment at Magill; there are some ninety acres altogether.

402. Is not a good deal of that land very hilly, and part of it swampy?—Not swampy. There is a spring, and in the immediate vicinity of the spring there may be a little swampy ground, but otherwise I think we could hardly get a more healthy site than Magill. That, of course, a medical gentleman could judge of better than I.

403. Does it not strike you as rather too distant?—We have got used to that place, and it is fairly accessible.

404. Is there a tramway there?—Yes; and having the school there already, there must be constant communication with Magill, wherever the other establishments are placed.

405. Has it not struck you that in winter, from the clayey nature of the soil, the old people and children would have to be confined within yards in wet weather, if the establishments were located there?—They would, pretty much, wherever they go; we must find shelter for them in wet weather.

406. But, I mean during the winter season. The ground is so soft and muddy at Magill, is it not?—Not more so than at other places.

407. Do not you think so?—No.

408. Do you think that that objection would be overcome by a locality where the soil is sandy?—That has never occurred to me as an objection to Magill.

409. The playground was very muddy when we were there?—The playground is objectionable there, because the ground slopes towards the building.

410. I see from your letter that you object to the Teatree Gully site?—Yes: on the ground of distance.

411. Do you consider that an insuperable objection?—I think it is; as it would be so exceedingly awkward for communication of all kinds. There is constant communication with Magill.

412. Have you inspected the Teatree Gully site?—No.

413. Do you know what facilities for communication there are?—I suppose there is nothing but what you can command yourself, except the daily stage coach.

414. Are you aware that a railway is likely to go in that neighborhood?—I do not know.

415. Assuming that there was a railway within a mile or two of the site, would it remove your objection to Teatree Gully?—Do you mean a railway from Adelaide to there?

416. Say a railway within a short distance of it, from Adelaide; would that remove the objections you have to that site?—Of course, anything that tended to bring the place nearer to town would help to do away with that disadvantage.

417. Is there any other objection to the distance that occurs to your mind besides the inconvenience of communication?—I do not think so.

418. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—Have you any information as to the question of the drainage, or the want of healthiness of the situation at Goodwood? You have spoken about it in your letter?—I did not see that section myself, but we thought that if we must get more ground there seemed no place so suitable or so easily obtainable, being, as that section is, in the hands of the Crown. My own fear, however, and I mooted it in the board, was whether the drainage would be bad; but, I think, the members who visited that place considered that there was no objection to it on the score of drainage.

419. In speaking of the Magill site, do I understand you to think the Lying-in Home should be taken—that the distance would not be too great from town?—I think it should be kept in town.

420. Entirely?—Yes

421. Supposing the buildings as a whole were built at Goodwood, you think, with the easy distance of that place, it would not prevent ladies visiting inmates?—I still think they would be better in town. Of course a few minutes' run by rail would render the place easily accessible, but it would throw so much additional burden on ladies who come into town perhaps in their own traps. They could easily go to North-terrace, but they would have to take extra trouble to see these young women if they were seen at Goodwood.

422. (*By the Chairman*)—There is a tramcar goes to the very corner of the section?—I admit that the difficulty is not much, but we have to consider that this is all gratuitous work.

423. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—Do you see any objection to the Destitute Asylum and the Reformatory being built on the same block on the same land?—I think they had better not. Of course our idea at Magill was that the twelve acres would be the site for the asylum and the eight acres would have done for the female reformatory. Although close adjacent, they would be quite distinct establishments.

424. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—Have you, as a member of the board, visited the various sites proposed?—No. I have seen one site we looked at down on the Magill-road. I have not seen the Goodwood site.

425. Do you not think that the sixty-eight acres of land at Goodwood would be quite sufficient for all purposes required for a destitute asylum?—Quite sufficient, I think.

426. Now, considering the convenience of Goodwood to the city and the increase of population, that His Honor has remarked, in the next twenty years, do you think that would be an objection to Goodwood. That is to say, do you think it will be rather densely populated within the next twenty years?—I do not think so. If we were located on sixty-eight acres, we should have room within our own bounds.

427. Do you not consider that the nearer the Destitute Asylum is placed to the city the better?—I do not think it is better in the city.

428. I mean in the suburbs, but near the city?—Yes, for handiness of management.

429. And also for cheapness?—Yes. That makes a little difference with contractors.

430. Do you consider that the management of the institution, if placed in the Teatree Gully or outside, could be carried on by one superintendent, if he lived in town?—It would be much more difficult. I suppose the suggested site at Teatree Gully would be ten or eleven miles from town.

431. Do you not consider that would be a more expensive site, therefore?—Yes.

432. And more difficult of management?—Yes, because there is a constant removal of patients backward and forward, or at any rate, up there.

433. As to the lying-in department, I think you consider it would be better to have it in town?—Yes.

434. But supposing the Goodwood site were selected for a destitute asylum, do you not consider that females going in for confinement, except emergency cases, would be as well located, with such rapid communication



munication as there is?—I do not think they would. If there are no facilities for those ladies visiting, many of them would pass over the work, and avoid the trouble.

435. The chairman said that very few ladies visited the establishment at all?—The more is the pity; I thought they did.

436. Do not you think it is very injurious to the health of the inmates to be shut up in a yard like a barracks or gaol, where they have no place to go, except from the bedroom into a paved yard?—I do not consider it so. It is a great deal better than the homes they would have to go to if they had not that place.

437. Then you think it would be better for all purposes to have the Lying-in Home in town altogether?—Yes; decidedly.

438. What particular site had the board decided on or suggested previous to this Commission's inquiry?—We suggested Goodwood, and when the Government told us we could not have that section, we suggested the land adjacent to the Magill school, and it was purchased.

439. What site, in your opinion, would you now recommend?—On the whole, I would say Magill.

440. Is not the nature of the soil objectionable; it is a black clayey soil?—It never struck me so. Of course you will get muddy feet. If you could get a sandy spot otherwise suitable, it is, of course, more pleasant to walk on.

441. Is the water supply all right in Magill?—That is the only question I feel anxious about, but the Chairman and Mr. Lindsay are perfectly satisfied that we should have abundance of water there. There are strong springs, and we could conserve a good deal besides roof-water.

442. Then, about the distribution of rations. Do you think it would be better that the distribution of rations should continue in town, or be distributed through the districts?—I think wherever the poor can, with fair convenience to themselves, come to the centre, it is better to have it done at the central station.

443. I will give you a case to illustrate what I mean. I am medical officer to the poor in the Mitcham district. I am attending a poor woman there who is consumptive. She cannot go out at all, and every time she sends for rations she has to pay for sending, and she cannot afford that. Would it not be better if you had decentralisation in the distribution of these rations, so that poor people in such a place as this would be able to get them more conveniently?—It would be better when such a number of recipients of relief are in any district that it could be fairly managed by contractors. We managed that, last year, I think, in connection with the poor down at Hindmarsh, and in that neighborhood. We arranged that rations should be distributed down there rather than oblige the recipients to come to town for them; but I think there were very few instances in which it was a hardship to come to town.

444. I know there are many complaints in the outside districts as to the distribution of rations?—It is sometimes very awkward, I know, for an infirm person to get relief; many of these people, however, have young members of their families whom they can send in, and that saves the difficulty.

445. (*By Mr. Haines*)—You seem to have an objection to these poor people having an opportunity of earning their own living?—Which people?

446. You say you do not believe in these poor people being made semi-farmers. Why not?—I do not think it pays.

447. Do you not think that, as far as health is concerned, it would be better for them to have little garden plots?—I would certainly arrange to give them gardens—little places where they could potter about and amuse themselves; but not with any view of economising our funds.

448. Supposing they grew any amount of vegetables in their gardens, do you not think it would be a saving to the institution?—I think it would.

449. Supposing they had an opportunity of rearing a good many poultry for the sick, and so forth; do you think that would not save money at all?—I do not think they would do it; you cannot force them to do it.

450. But supposing they took it into their heads to do it, would it not be a benefit?—Yes.

451. Supposing any of them would fatten a pig on the waste of the institution, would that not be a saving?—Yes.

452. Now, supposing all these things were done by the inmates, do you still think it would be advisable to have all that in the city, or close to it?—It would not matter if it were close to the city; I would not have it in the city, of course.

453. But do you think that the Board of Health would not interfere, if they were to keep animals in the suburbs of the city?—I think not, if they were kept in proper order, which they ought to be.

454. Speaking of the Goodwood site, do you think that would be a fit place to keep animals in?—I should think it would, to the extent you suggest.

455. Do you think that close soil would be fit to take the drainage of a large institution like that?—As I mentioned to His Honor, I had my doubts about the drainage down at Goodwood at first; but the other members of the board thought the drainage would be no difficulty. I now understand that there is a fall of 27ft., and that should be ample.

456. In reference to taking inmates from one institution to the other, would it not pay the institution to have a couple of horses and a trap to go between the two places?—That is what they would have to do; but it would not pay them.

457. Have you thought of what it would cost to take these inmates by tram?—Do you mean at Goodwood?

458. I mean, supposing the country had to pay for the transmission of these inmates to say, Goodwood, by tram?—Yes.

459. Believing that a great number would go in the course of the twelve months, would it not mean a great deal of money to be paid by the country?—Yes; and I do not think it would be very desirable to send our inmates by tram. I think it would be found very unpleasant to ordinary passengers, and it would be more desirable to have our own conveyance, as we have now when we send to Magill.

460. And supposing you have your own conveyance, a mere matter of a mile or two on a nice fine day would not do very much harm to the inmates?—It might be five or ten or fifteen miles. Fifteen miles would make a difference.

461. But we are speaking of a reasonable distance?—I say five or ten miles would make a difference.

462. But supposing they were four miles from Adelaide; do you think these lady visitors would go four miles any more than they would go eight or ten miles?—Would they not have to get a conveyance to drive to the institution?—I am afraid they would find that a difficulty. If a lady is in town she can take a walk into the Lying-in Home in town. If she drives into town, she can easily drive to some establishment in town; but to drive some miles out increases the difficulty.

463. Then



Mr. Jas. Smith,  
Nov. 2nd, 1883.

463. Then supposing ladies were living near this institution, being ten miles away from town, do you think they would take no interest in it as well as the ladies living in town?—I hope they would.

464. You think the philanthropy of the ladies in the country parts would be equal to that of the ladies in town?—I am sure it would, only there would be fewer ladies.

465. That is a question. You are speaking of to-day, I suppose?—Yes.

466. But fifty years hence, do you think there will not be as many ladies at the foot of the hills then as there are in Adelaide now?—I cannot tell what will happen fifty years hence.

467. But taking the progress of the city now, I suppose it is probable that there will be a great many ladies at the foot of the hills then?—Yes; there will be a great many more than now, no doubt.

468. (*By Mr. Goode*)—The Chief Justice wishes me to ask you, especially with regard to the Goodwood site, as to whether you thought that, within the next ten years, or at most within the next twenty years, the town would not be likely to have come all round the site suggested at Goodwood—whether the same conditions would not apply then to that place as now apply to the city; whether, in fact, it would not be too thickly populated?—It is difficult for us to know what the future growth of the city will be. This will be a very enormous place when it does grow as much as that, but even then, if we have sixty acres reserved to us, we should keep the population at arm's length to that extent, because sixty acres is a very large piece of land.

469. Do you think any practical difficulty would arise on that account?—No; I do not think so. There might be this objection, if the population got very vast around Goodwood—the inmates would have as easy access to undesirable places as they have now that they are located in Adelaide. On their outdays they get access to the public-houses, and a good deal of drinking is the consequence. If you can keep them out of temptation's way, so much the better for them.

470. Do you think that any practical difficulty is likely to arise from that head—say within the next twenty years?—I should not think so.

471. I notice by the plan the Government have furnished us with, the site at Goodwood contains fifty-two acres?—Oh, indeed.

472. Is it your opinion that that would be sufficient for the purposes of the Destitute Asylum?—Well, seeing we have ninety acres already purchased at Magill, it would seem to me a pity, having a view to the future, that we should not be located on the larger area of ground. I do not myself believe in our acquiring so much land as some members of the board do—that is, I do not believe in buying a very extensive area of land to go into amateur dairy work or farming of any kind, because it is very little you could get out of our inmates. If they are able to do really satisfactory work they ought to do it outside, and get their own living.

473. I observe we have another section of fifty-two acres here, within a quarter of a mile of the section near Goodwood. Supposing that could be retained for the purpose of amateur farming, would it not be desirable—I would not say pig-keeping, as I think that undesirable—but for employing able-bodied paupers, would the other section not be an advantage?—Yes; but I think that is more to the west, and lies low.

474. If we could get that reserve, for the purpose of employing the inmates, you think it is desirable. There is a considerable rise from the section to the west. Supposing we could obtain these two sections—2082 and 2039—there would be over 100 acres. Do you think that would be ample room for a long time to come?—Yes; I should think it would.

475. You have told us that the Government said you could not have the Goodwood site?—Yes.

476. Can you give us any information on that. We are given to understand we can have it?—We interviewed the Chief Secretary once or twice about it—we were rather earnest about that section—but he said positively “You cannot have it; it is let.” We understood that some pressure was brought to bear upon him—that it was undesirable to offend the dignity of the neighborhood by putting a destitute asylum there—and he said, “You cannot have it.” Then we indicated the two pieces of land at Magill, and he said, “You had better purchase them.” We considered the matter decided then.

477. Then the difficulty with regard to Goodwood was because it was let?—Yes.

478. And the same difficulty would apply to almost all these available sites—those that are in the hands of the Crown?—Yes.

479. I am not sure of Magill?—No; they are freehold. They are bought already.

480. Are they not let?—No; they were only bought last year.

481. Then, with the exception of Magill, the same objection would apply to all the sites we have inspected?—Yes.

482. (*By Mr. Haines*)—The Teatree Gully site is not let?—Indeed.

483. (*By Mr. Goode*)—From our inspection of Magill, we came to the conclusion that the soil was exceedingly damp, very full of water, and objectionable for old people subject to rheumatism, and the playground for the children seemed to be all sticky black mud, to require either gravel or asphalt?—There is a great objection to the yards, and we have often tried to remove it. Of course, that is the awkwardness of being on a hillside with the slope towards the building; and the goodness of the soil makes it all the worse for comfortable walking about in wet weather.

484. Now some of the Commission take a very strong objection to the Magill site on that ground. Do you think that objection is well founded?—I do not think it matters.

485. Is it not the case that all the Magill land is spongy and full of water?—I should not think so, because, when you are on such an inclination as that, the tendency of the water is to run off.

486. Yes, but it is in the soil. There is the capillary attraction. The hills are often more damp than the plains. Our inspection of that and the Goodwood site leads us to the conclusion that that site is very far more damp than Goodwood, where there is a gravelly sub-soil?—Of course you can judge by comparing the two places at the same season of the year, but I think our experience has been that on the whole we can hardly get a better site for general health than Magill. The twelve-acre block, if I remember right, would be more likely to be thoroughly drained than the land higher up. I do not think, if I remember right, that the soil lower down the hill, where the twelve-acre block is, is quite so rich as that on the saddle of the hill. I think that where we proposed to put the asylum the inmates would be fairly protected from anything of that kind.

487. Could you kindly point out where you thought of putting the asylum at Magill?—The buildings would have to be terraced, I think. The twelve acres and the eight acres are both immediately west of the orphanage. The twelve acres are on the north side, and the eight acres are south of the road. They are all on a gradual slope down to the west.

488. You said you thought there was no better site than the present for the central premises for distribution and casual ward, and so on?—Yes.

489. Attention



489. Attention has been directed to West-terrace, and some of the witnesses have said they thought West-terrace would be very convenient for the central dépôt. Do you think that would be a suitable place?—I do not.

490. On what grounds, pray?—It is so out of reach.

491. It is one-sided?—Yes; it is quite a journey to go from the centre of the town to West-terrace.

492. With regard to the Lying-in Home, it has been suggested it would be desirable to have that in the country, where there could be room for recreation, gardens, and so on. Is it not the case that the girls are kept at work washing, and so on, when able to work?—Yes.

493. And that you think very desirable?—Surely. What occupation is possible should be given them.

494. Seeing that they are kept at work when able to work, you think that the yard on North-terrace would be sufficient for the purposes of health?—I think so.

495. May I ask if there has been any difficulty in arranging for local supplies in certain cases?—You mean in outer districts?

496. In the suburbs—Hindmarsh, for instance. You give supplies locally in Hindmarsh?—Yes.

497. How are they distributed there?—The inmates attend at some room—I do not know exactly where; the institute, perhaps, or local public room—at stated times and get their rations there.

498. One of your own officers attends to distribute them?—I think so.

499. Is it not the case that, in some instances, they are supplied through local storekeepers?—Yes.

500. Do you find any difficulty in arranging that?—No; I think not. Of course, when we get beyond a certain distance, that is our universal plan. There are local contractors, and all supplies come from them.

501. I am asking this question now because, if you bring all to central places, you want more than if you decentralise?—But you must have a large place in town, as Adelaide has a large number of destitute poor.

502. I imagine it would be the case that people like Dr. O'Connell has referred to would find it to their advantage to get rations from the local storekeeper instead of going to the expense of coming to town?—Yes.

503. The difference in the price of the local article and the same article in town would be more than counterbalanced by the cost to the poor people of coming in and returning?—But the price of the article would fall on the Government.

504. The Government would supply the same article?—Yes. If the Government have to supply in the outside places from local storekeepers it costs more, because there are so few to be supplied.

505. Then the recipients would get the same article from the local storekeeper?—Yes; at a higher cost to the Government.

506. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—You object, I think, to the Lying-in Home being removed from town?—Yes.

507. In the event of the Destitute Asylum being removed and the Lying-in Home retained in the city, would it not add to the expense of the Destitute Asylum by reason of the washing and other work connected with the old people not able to work, being done by these women when they arrive at a state of convalescence?—I think the washing for the Destitute Asylum is done by the Destitute Asylum patients. The lying-in women wash only for themselves. We have always washing strength in the asylum apart from the Lying-in Home altogether. [Witness afterwards asked leave to add—“My answer here is correctly reported, but I have since understood that the lying-in women do a good deal of washing for the asylum as well as for “themselves and infants.”]

508. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—These women who are taken in to be confined are kept in for six months after the birth of the child?—Yes.

509. What do they do during that time to assist in their support?—Nothing but what they have to do for their own infants and household affairs.

510. Then the Government have to keep those women and babies for six months for nothing?—Yes.

511. Do you not think if these women were removed out of town, they could be made to do something remunerative to assist in maintaining themselves?—I do not see how they could.

512. What advantage is there in keeping them in so long?—The object was to conserve the life of the infant.

513. To conserve the life of the infant only?—That was the main object of the legislation on the matter.

514. But the life of the infants would not be more in danger by being in the suburbs or country?—No; but the object of keeping these young women with their infants till they are six months old at the least is to preserve the life of the infant. The old system was that, as soon as a girl was strong enough after her confinement, we turned her out to let her shift for herself. The result was that the children disappeared, and we felt that was an evil that ought to be grappled with, and, even at great expense to the Government, done away with if possible. And we believe that that evil is met very largely by the course we now adopt.

515. (*By Mr. Haines*)—Are we to understand that these girls do nothing except for their own personality for the six months?—I suppose that is all they can do.

516. There is no sewing brought in from outside for them to do?—I do not think so.

517. Just in a state of indolence, as you may say, for six months?—I suppose they have pretty easy times.

518. It is a good thing to be a woman, then?—Surely, if they are not lost to a sense of their situation, the women there will not deem it a desirable place to be in.

519. I suppose some of the girls do not suckle their children?—That is the very object of there being there for six months.

520. There are a great many children now brought up on the bottle in the colony, are there not?—Yes, in the colony, but not on the bottle in the Lying-in Home.

521. Do you not think one woman can manage three or four children with bottles?—The doctor could tell you better than I can.

522. We, as ratepayers, have to consider how we can save money?—Yes, of course.

523. (*By Mr. Goode*)—Would a woman be kept there during the six months if unable to suckle her child?—Yes; I think she would.

524. Then it would be a waste of money, pretty well?—No; the child would have better care, or should have better care, from its own mother than if placed in the hands of strangers.

525. But still the advantage of being kept in six months would be largely frustrated if she were unable to suckle her child?—Of course; that is the great object. Most of these girls are well able to suckle their children. Some of them can take two children, and do so. The view we took was this. We were at enormous expense in doing our utmost to sustain the lives of these old worn-out creatures who come in, and are no earthly use to the colony; and we ought to go to greater expense to take care of the infant life, because

the



Mr. Jas. Smith,  
Nov. 2nd, 1883.

the infant life by-and-by will be of value to the colony. The expense, although large, and one which ought to be avoided, is rendered necessary in consequence of the imprudence and vice from which it springs. It is more important we should care for the lives of these young children than for the lives of the old worn-out people, who must pass away in a very short time. These infant lives, after a few years, are of value.

526. From an economical point of view?—Yes.

527. Are you acquainted with the details of the work? I suppose Mr. Reed would be able to give us more information?—Pretty well. I do not know so much as the Chairman; but still I have taken special interest in this line of legislation. Indeed, it was my suggestion mainly with the board, and to Sir William Morgan, the Chief Secretary, which led to its introduction in the Legislature.

528. I think I am correct in assuming that you visit the Lying-in Hospital every Sunday?—Every other Sunday.

529. And the difficulty of doing that would be considerably increased if that were removed further from town?—No doubt some other good friend or friends would do the same wherever they were. I suppose other details which need investigation will come before the Commission at a later stage of your inquiry?

530. Yes; details of administration will come on afterwards?—I shall be happy to wait on you afterwards on any other part of the subject.

Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Nov. 2nd, 1883.

Mr. T. S. Reed, Chairman of the Destitute Board, called in and further examined:

531. You have inspected, with the members of the Commission, additional sites since you were last examined here?—I have.

532. Will you kindly give us the result of your observation upon these sites, as to which you would recommend—whether the Teatree Gully site, the one on the hillside, near Salisbury, the site at Woodville, or the one at Prospect, at Richmond, at Edwardstown, or section 2039, and the other site near Goodwood (section 2082)?—I think either the site at Richmond or the two reserves inspected at Goodwood. But I should like first to say that I cannot but consider very strongly that Magill is by far the most suitable site for a destitute asylum. I think so on these grounds: That a building has been erected there at a cost of nearly £20,000; that we have, including sites recently purchased by the board, ninety acres of land there; and the twelve-acre plot of ground on which it was proposed by the board to erect a destitute asylum is amply sufficient for the purposes of the asylum itself and all its appointments, its industrial rooms, its industrial yards, and also a garden for the inmates. One of the most important points of all is that at Magill there is an abundant supply of water. There are water arrangements sufficiently comprehensive for the supply of all the institutions that may be erected there. The disadvantage of the other sites would be that the expense of the water supply would, I think, be very considerable. To depend upon a supply from the waterworks would really involve a large annual expense. I think when the board inspected the site at East Payneham, belonging to Mr. Ross Reid, through Mr. Love, the inquiry was then made, there being some uncertainty on the subject of the water supply; and, as far as I remember, it was stated that the cost would be six shillings per one thousand gallons. On these grounds, therefore, I consider that Magill is by far the most suitable site of all. It is quite true, as I stated in evidence at the last meeting, that the Magill building is a very unsuitable one for its present purposes, but there is sufficient land about that building to admit of all the alterations that may be necessary to make the building, if not thoroughly convenient, at all events a much more convenient one than at present. All these things being considered, I think that Magill has the prior claim to consideration, seeing the amount of money that has been expended on it, to any other site. It was also intended to erect a girls' reformatory upon the eight-acre block, opposite to the destitute asylum. If, however, it were decided by the Commission not to recommend the Magill site, then I consider that the Richmond or the Goodwood site would be most preferable.

533. Which of the two last named?—I consider the Goodwood site would be preferable to the Richmond. The question of soil was considered at the last meeting. I am unable to pronounce upon that, but I certainly would regard the site and the apparent nature of the soil at Magill as infinitely preferable to Goodwood or Richmond.

534. On what ground?—It appeared to me that the soil at Richmond was clayey, and very near the surface.

535. Is it not the case that the Magill soil is exceedingly wet—black soil, full of moisture?—I do not think so. That objection would apply to any clayey soil on a flat surface. There is every facility at Magill for draining.

536. Goodwood is not clayey soil?—It is not. I am not aware of what it is.

537. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—It is sandy?—Indeed.

538. (*By Mr. Goode*)—Will you give us information as to the eight acres at Magill, where you thought of putting the girls' reformatory?—The eight-acre block on which it was proposed to erect the girls' reformatory is south of the approach to the Magill institution, and west of the orphanage; and the twelve-acre block is the opposite block, being north of the same road.

539. We understand that the girls are kept in the Lying-in Home six months after the birth of the child?—Yes.

540. Would a girl be kept there who was unable to suckle her child?—I do not think any such case has arisen.

541. With regard to the evidence you gave us as to the town site, are you still of the same opinion?—Thoroughly, as to the Lying-in Home.

542. That is also as to the whole of the buildings as shown in plan AA?—Yes.

543. And you still think that is the most desirable site in or near Adelaide?—Yes.

544. And are you still of opinion that the Lying-in Home should be kept there in preference to being removed with the other portion of the Destitute Asylum to some other locality?—It is absolutely necessary that the Lying-in Home should be in the heart of the town.

545. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—The whole of the Lying-in Home?—Yes; in its entirety.

546. How are these women occupied while they are becoming convalescent?—A great deal of their time is occupied with the care of their infants, and sometimes with the infants of women who are not there. We have had cases of infants whose mothers are at the Gaol or Lunatic Asylum. A great deal of a woman's time there is naturally taken up with attending her own child. There is a great deal of washing also.

547. They do no washing or work for any other portion of the institution, do they?—No, very seldom. It has been done, but not to enter largely into their employment.

548. How many officers would you require in the event of there being just the receiving-place in town and the main building taken out of town? Would you require your superintendent, for instance?—The superintendent



superintendent has to do with the whole administration of the department. Our present superintendent must necessarily remain as he is, and where he is, as the local officer. His knowledge of the numerous applicants for relief—personal knowledge of them—renders it necessary that he should be always on the spot. In adjudicating on the cases of relief, his presence and personal knowledge of the applicants are indispensable.

Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Nov. 2nd, 1883.

549. Then you would require two superintendents?—In the event of a new destitute asylum we should require a master or superintendent of that asylum apart from our present superintendent.

550. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—What becomes of the infants of these women after six months in the Lying-in Home?—The young women obtain situations with their infants now in every case. Formerly, at the period I was describing, many years ago, they went out at the end of one month to six weeks. It was exceedingly difficult for them to obtain situations with their infants, and in numbers of cases it was impossible to know what became of them. Infants died to the extent, I believe, of 30 or 40 per cent. I am speaking of twelve or fourteen years ago.

551. They are now not allowed out of the asylum before the six months are over in any case, whether they are healthy or unhealthy?—There are instances, as I explained at the last meeting, in which they are removed to the Retreat (Dr. Dendy's) at Walkerville, with an undertaking that the inmate shall nurse her child until the child is able to be weaned; and the woman, with the child, frequently remains there for twelve months.

552. Are they taken in free at Dr. Dendy's?—Yes; quite.

553. Do you not think you can occupy these women to help to support themselves—these able-bodied women?—I have regarded it as a matter of great difficulty. In the absence of more accommodation, and the appointment of a matron, in order to have distinct supervision of these inmates, which I have recommended in this present report, it has been impossible to put those girls whose time is occupied with their infants to any distinct kind of employment.

554. (*By Mr. Haines*)—How many return a second or third time; have you any idea?—I could not give you the absolute numbers, but I have, on repeated occasions, admitted a woman who has had a child before. From the bearing and deportment, and apparent modest demeanor of the woman, I have, without hesitation, adjudicated that she should go to the Lying-in Home rather than the Destitute Asylum proper.

555. Do you think it is for the best interests of the females that they should be collected from all parts of the colony and brought into this central place?—There is no other provision for them. A case may turn up at the house of her own parent, far up in the country. We have not many such cases, but there are occasionally cases where it is impossible for them to be confined at the house of the parent. Then there is no other place left for them but to go down to Adelaide. There is no lying-in home of any kind in the colony except our own, though there are many young women taken in for *accouchement* in the city in other directions.

556. We are to understand that these girls do nothing but look after their infants for six months?—Nothing besides that, and washing—the washing that is provided for them.

557. Where is that provision made for washing?—It is just given out by the matron.

558. No washing gathered in from the outside public?—No.

559. (*By Mr. Goode*)—Have you any system of outdoor relief for cases of this kind. Supposing a girl wants to be confined in the country, say 100 miles away, you render no aid in such a case?—No.

560. Would not that be desirable, in preference to having them down to town?—It would be exceedingly expensive.

561. (*By Mr. Haines*)—You say it would be exceedingly expensive, and yet you say it would be necessary to have an extra superintendent and a fresh matron. You think that would not be any expense to the country?—There would be no extra superintendence here. If this home remains as it is now, it will remain under its present conditions. There will be no extra expense as to the Lying-in Home. The removal of the Destitute Asylum will necessarily involve the appointment of a superintendent or master, but at a lower salary than our present superintendent.

Mr. Arthur Lindsay, Superintendent of the Destitute Asylum, called in and examined :

Mr. A. Lindsay,  
Nov. 2nd, 1883.

562. (*By Mr. Goode*)—What is your name?—Arthur Lindsay.

563. You are superintendent of the Destitute Asylum?—Yes.

564. The asylum is under your charge chiefly?—Yes.

565. It is thought advisable that the Destitute Asylum should be removed from town?—So I understand.

566. Have you given much thought to the question as to the most desirable place to which it should be removed, and also what it would be necessary to retain in or near Adelaide?—Yes; I have.

567. Will you first give us what you think it is necessary to retain for the central establishment—say for the distribution of rations and such other purposes as you think it is necessary to retain in the central establishment?—It will be necessary to have a *depôt* or receiving-house for males and females, separate; also a large store for the issue of rations to the outdoor poor of the city and suburbs; provision should be made for receiving what we term *casuals*, and giving them accommodation separately, males and females. I think this necessary accommodation should be in town.

568. Will you kindly look at this plan marked AA, and tell us whether you think that is about what is necessary to be retained in or near Adelaide?—Yes; I think so.

569. (*By Mr. Haines*)—That would be ample room, I suppose?—Yes. I know this ground well.

570. (*By Mr. Goode*)—Would less than that be sufficient?—I think not.

571. It has been suggested that the central establishment should be removed to West-terrace. What is your opinion on that point?—I should say that the present site would be a more suitable site by far than West-terrace.

572. What would be your objection to West-terrace?—This is an old-established spot, well known to the class of people who apply there; it is central for the issue of relief to the outdoor destitute poor, and I think altogether it is more central, taking the city and the suburbs, and the different directions from which the people come to this place. I think it would be far more suitable and convenient than West-terrace.

573. Is it your opinion that the Lying-in Hospital should be kept in town, or that it should be removed out of town?—I think it would be far better that it should remain in town.

574. On what grounds?—It often occurs that females apply so near their confinement that they could not be removed to any distance; and, in the next place, I think there is a greater facility for private employment when their term at the Lying-in Home expires, and they are ready to go out to service. Ladies and others make inquiries for servants, and employ them.

575. Would



Mr. A. Lindsay,  
Nov. 2nd, 1883.

575. Would it be desirable, do you think, supposing the main establishment is removed to Goodwood, to remove the Lying-in Hospital also?—Perhaps so, for a part of them; but not for cases of women who are in labor when admitted, and when probably it would be dangerous to remove them even that distance, or a shorter distance.

576. Then, supposing you removed some who were able, it would necessitate two lying-in hospitals, and entail increased expense in superintendence?—Yes

577. Have you given attention, Mr. Lindsay, to the proposed sites for the main building of the new asylum? Seven sites have been mentioned?—I have not seen all of those which have been mentioned, but those I have seen I have given my attention to, and thought over them.

578. What ones have you seen?—I have seen Teatree Gully, Goodwood, Government Farm, and Magill.

579. Of these sites which do you think is the most suitable for the purpose required?—I should say Magill.

580. On what ground?—First, the site stands on a good elevation; secondly, a never-failing supply of water can be obtained for it without any expense. When I say without any expense, of course, it would entail the expense of laying down pipes to the present spring, or probably excavating a small reservoir or standpipe. I think it also has the advantage of natural drainage, from the present position of the land.

581. Have you given any attention to the soil at Magill?—I have.

582. What is the nature of it?—It is a clayey soil on a gravelly subsoil.

583. A gravelly subsoil?—Yes.

584. It is black clay, is it not?—It varies; part of it is black.

585. You have noticed the children's playground, possibly?—Yes; there is a black clay on the surface there; but there is a whitish clay underneath it. Where the children's playground is, it is the wash from the hill.

586. (*By the Chairman*)—It covers the ground?—Yes; the black surface is the wash from the hill, and a good deal of it was excavated from the foundation of the present building and spread over that yard, which makes it sticky when there is any damp. It is not the natural surface.

587. (*By Mr. Goode*)—It is a very dirty place in wet weather?—Yes; from the fact of the soil that was excavated from the deep foundations having been spread over it and levelled. That will be the case at any building and place similarly dealt with.

588. Is it not the case that the soil at the Magill Refuge, and the other pieces of land purchased by the Government there, are all very damp?—I should say distinctly not.

589. Then you are decidedly in favor of the Magill site as being preferable to any other?—Decidedly.

590. Which do you think the second?—I should say Goodwood.

591. What do you think of Teatree Gully?—I think if it was stripped of all that natural scrub, and exposed to the sun, the surface, which would be of white sand, would not be a very pleasant place to have a building, all surrounded as it would be by sand. It would tend to make it much hotter than it would otherwise be.

592. Would not the altitude of that site tend to make it cooler, do you think?—Yes.

593. Would there be much objection to Teatree Gully on the score of the distance from town?—I should think so.

594. What objection?—The transit of inmates and stores, and such like, which would be of daily occurrence almost; perhaps not daily, but on every other day, from the nature of the establishment and the character of the inmates who are admitted, and would require to be transported every other day at least, if not every day.

595. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—In the event of the main building being removed out of the city, where do you think your duties would be mostly required as superintendent?—I should say in town.

596. Then it would require the appointment of another superintendent to manage the other asylum?—I should say that a head wardman, whose duties would be defined for him by the inspection or visitation of the superintendent from town, say three times weekly.

597. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—Do you not consider, in reference to the Goodwood site, that the sea has a very beneficial effect, in preference to Magill, as regards the health of the place?—Yes; but I look upon Goodwood as being so much lower than Magill. There is not a finer view from anywhere than you get from Magill. It overlooks the whole city, and right into the gulf.

598. You have not studied, I suppose, the dry method of drainage which can be carried out at Goodwood without any expense?—I am not aware it can.

599. I am speaking of the dry system of drainage?—I have not studied it.

600. That is, utilising it for manure where you have 100 acres of land?—I fear there would be a little difficulty about that, unless there were some able-bodied people employed to remove the nightsoil and such like, and see it done very effectually.

601. That nightsoil could be utilised for manure, and be of benefit to the land?—But it should be carried to a greater distance than you could take it on one plot.

602. There is another section of fifty-two acres near that?—I have heard so; but I understood it was subject to dampness and salt coming through it at times.

603. Do you consider that there is not sufficient drainage at Goodwood, or that it could be carried out there?—There may be. I only judge from its appearance. It appeared very flat and level. There may be a fall from different points, but I could not discern any.

604. Do you consider that the number of acres at Goodwood would be available for all purposes for the next twenty years?—I should say so.

605. You have not ascertained the fall, have you?—No.

606. There is a fall of 27ft. on the section?—I was not aware of that.

607. Then you think it would be a suitable place, if any other site is not suggested?—Yes; it is next to Magill, in my opinion.

608. (*By Mr. Haines*)—You have travelled through New South Wales?—Part of it.

609. You have been to the Destitute Asylum there, I believe?—Yes; I have been to more than one there.

610. What distance is the country asylum away from the city?—Thirty miles, at Liverpool.

611. That is the main building belonging to the Destitute Board of Sydney?—For males only. They keep females in the city, and the lying-in department also.

612. How do they manage with regard to transit?—There is a railway station at the door of the institution. They receive them, as it is proposed to do here, at the depôt in town, and send them by rail to the institution at Liverpool.

613. You



613. You say, with reference to Teatree Gully site, that if the scrub were taken off it would be very hot?—I fancy any sandy soil would be.

614. Did it enter into your head that it could be covered with fruit-trees, and so on?—That would be a question of years. I did not look so far forward.

615. Did you notice fruit-trees and vines growing inside that fence at Teatree Gully?—I saw no fruit-trees or any trees except low scrub growing on it.

616. I think you must have got the wrong plot?—I was told I was following your track.

617. You must have passed a garden, surely?—I saw some fruit-trees on the way to the site, but it was a clayey soil where they were growing. It did not appear to have sand on the surface.

618. You did not go over the flat on the section?—No; I got to the highest eminence I could gain, and I looked all around me.

619. You did not examine the flat with the dark sand on it?—No; I did not. It was a wet day. I had not any one to point it out.

Commission adjourned.

Friday, November 16th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell

Dr. Paterson, Colonial Surgeon, called in and examined:

620. (*By the Chairman*)—What is your name, doctor?—Alexander Stewart Paterson.

621. You are a doctor of medicine?—Yes.

622. And colonial surgeon?—Yes.

623. You have been good enough to inspect a number of sites which were brought under your notice for the purposes of the Destitute Department?—Yes. I received a letter from Mr. Proud, secretary to the Destitute Act Commission, asking me, by direction of the Commission, to inspect certain sites. These were section 5469, near Teatree Gully; sections 341 and 342, near the Magill Industrial School; Government Farm; section 2082, near Goodwood; and the following reserves, namely, sections 2039, 2038, 2031, 2067, 2069, 411, 2122, and 2101, in the county of Adelaide. I inspected all these sites.

624. Then I think we had better take them *seriatim*. You understand the object for which these sites are required?—I do.

625. That is, for an asylum for aged and infirm persons, and for industrial schools?—Yes; and I inspected the sites from a hygienic point of view.

626. We will take them in the order of your notes?—Section 5469, near Teatree Gully, is the first.

627. Will you give us your opinion in respect of that site?—The elevation, and the consequent coolness, is very good. The general elevation is 650ft., and on the ridge it is 700ft.; this is on the sandhill about the centre of the section. The site is a very dry one, and from the tops of the ridge commands a magnificent prospect. The site I consider to be exceedingly well adapted for the purposes required for a dwelling for aged and infirm purposes. The soil is sandy, with a gravelly subsoil. It is supposed that water can be obtained at 100ft. depth. May I mention first of all the considerations which weighed with me?

628. Yes. I wish you would?—In forming an opinion of the sites, I kept in view four considerations. These were—1st, the elevation, which means coolness; 2ndly, the water supply; 3rdly, dryness of soil, meaning by that the soil opposite to a wet and cold soil; and the fourth consideration was accessibility. I was assisted by Mr. Harris of the survey department, and I have to thank that gentleman for the information he gave me in regard to the matter. I saw no water on this section near Teatree Gully, and it would require to be obtained (so far as I am able to judge) by sinking. I do not think one well would suffice. I think two wells would be required. The section, which consists of eighty acres, drains a considerable portion of country; but it is questionable to me, especially after two or three dry seasons, whether from wells the water supply would be sufficient for such a large establishment. I understand that the asylum is intended ultimately to provide accommodation for somewhere about 600 inmates.

629. Yes; it will be required to do so in a few years no doubt?—Well, then, if you estimate the consumption of water for each of these inmates at twenty gallons a day—I do not know if that is an excessive estimate; I made inquiries some years ago as to the water supply sent into the city of Adelaide, and it was then given to me by the engineer as between twenty and thirty gallons.

630. That is the consumption?—That is the quantity supplied to Adelaide per head for all purposes.

631. You do not know what quantity you require at your establishments?—I could not say; but that could be very easily ascertained. It would be a very good index, because the class of patients are very much the same. There are a number of wet and dirty patients amongst the feeble, sick and aged, and that class of patients require an unusual amount of water. You must have a very copious supply of water to cleanse linen from patients of that sort. You cannot do without it for linen soiled with dejector and urine and so on. Then you want water for laundry and cooking purposes, and you have to consider it also for watering horses and cattle. I do not think twenty gallons a day would be an excessive estimate. As regards coolness and dryness of site, Teatree Gully is unexceptionable. With reference to the water supply and accessibility it is not so favorable.

632. Of course, if a water supply could be obtained from a spring in the hills to the quantity you mention, that would remove your objection on the ground of water supply?—Yes; it would.

633. Then you consider the distance an objection?—Necessarily so.

634. Have you any other observations to add as to Teatree Gully?—No; I do not know I have. I may say, in reference to the soil, I saw very little timber on the soil, and the undergrowth was rather inferior, indicating not a very fertile soil.

635. Scrub?—Yes. The next site on my list is the Magill site; sections 341 and 342, near Magill. These two sections near Magill consist of twenty acres, intersected by a road; eight acres on one side, and twelve acres on the other side of the road. There was no holes sunk in the soil, except one from which evidently

Mr. A. Lindsay,  
Nov. 2nd, 1883.

Dr. Paterson,  
Nov. 16th, 1883.



Dr. Paterson,  
Nov. 16th, 1888.

evidently an old building had been removed; but, judging by that, I observed that there was about a foot of soil on the surface, about one and a half of clay, and beneath the clay a shingly subsoil. I noted that the land was on a slope, therefore giving good drainage, and that there was a magnificent view. The elevation is between 400ft. and 500ft., and it is well swept by the breezes, and I should say is cool. Water is laid on from the Magill reservoir on to the corner of the section; and I was told besides that, there was a spring behind the Magill Industrial School which contains a never-failing supply of water, and at which a reservoir has been already formed for the Industrial School. The accessibility of the site is good.

636. As to the character of the soil there, doctor, is your opinion of that favorable or unfavorable?—As regards dryness?

637. Yes?—I think it is quite favorable.

638. Because, when we were there, it was exceedingly muddy in the winter. We only inspected the neighborhood of the school itself, but it struck us it was exceedingly muddy and damp?—The ground is on a slope. The clay, of course, is retentive of moisture, but, so far as I could judge from where this house had been, the clay, as I have said, was only about 1½ft. deep; and supposing there was a foot of surface soil, that would make it 2ft. or 3ft. deep, and as the land is on a slope the foundations would necessarily go below that on to the shingly subsoil. The objection did not strike me as regards dampness. It did not appear to me to be a wet and damp and cold soil.

639. With that subsoil, according to your description, it would be exceedingly good, I should say?—Yes.

640. Did you inspect the site on which the school is erected, which is really the bulk of the land there, as well as the two small blocks of twelve and eight acres?—I cannot say I made a special inspection of that land this time. I have been on it, but not with the view of inspecting it.

641. I think we shall have to look at that site as a whole, and not merely as regards the twenty acres?—The twenty acres pointed out to me I understood to be the place on which it was proposed to build; and that you would not build on the land lying behind the refuge.

642. There has been no decision arrived at in reference to that. It is a pity I did not tell you?—Yes; it is.

643. (*By Mr. Goode*)—Have you the sections marked?—Sections 341 and 342, near Magill, are the ones I inspected.

644. (*By the Chairman*)—But you did not inspect 848 and 851 on which the school is erected, or the land behind?—I did not. I have been on the ground frequently, but not with a view to inspection.

645. With respect to the twenty acres, as I understand it, your opinion is favorable on all four points?—Yes.

646. Will you give us your opinion on these four points as to the land on which the school stands and the land adjacent to it?—I think the country is not of a disturbed character, and that the land behind the institution would be very much of the same character as the land which I inspected. I should say it is more or less of the same geological formation. It is all on the slope of the same class of hills. Of course, the land behind rises very rapidly up towards the crest of the hill, and is very precipitous, and in some places would be altogether unfit for building. But at the same time I think there are level spots.

647. Having regard to the gully breezes and to the character of the institution, is a site immediately under the hills as eligible as one at a distance, say where your asylum is situated?—These easterly winds no doubt have a tendency to induce rheumatism, and that is a disease to which the old and infirm are very subject. No doubt the gully winds prevail more at the immediate base of the hills than further down the plain. That so far would be an objection to Magill; but as to whether it would be more than counterbalanced by the coolness of the site is a matter for consideration.

648. Do you think, for example, that that site would be cooler than Adelaide?—Yes. I think there is a different climate there. I think so from my experience on the hills and along a belt of sea-coast within so many yards of the sea.

649. Then, considering the Magill site a healthy one, and having regard to the two conditions you have mentioned—the benefit of the greater altitude and the disadvantage of the gully winds, and also the number of old people who will be inmates—would you consider it as healthy as Adelaide for an institution of that kind?—As I say, I think the coolness is a most important consideration. The gully winds are only temporary, the coolness is a constant condition.

650. Would the thermometer register less in the middle of the day there than in Adelaide?—I think the average of the temperature would be less.

651. That would be taking the whole twenty-four hours through. But if the variations were greater it would be unfavorable to health, would it not?—Yes.

652. The average temperature therefore would not be conclusive. The fact that the thermometer ranged lower at Magill than Adelaide would not be conclusive, because, if it were very much cooler one part of the day and much hotter at the other, it would be unfavorable, would it not?—Yes; the vicissitudes and changes would be unfavorable.

653. You have been in the habit of visiting the school there?—Yes; in years gone by.

654. As to the health of the children, what has it been generally?—I think very healthy, considering the strumous constitutions of the children. One must bear in mind the constitutions of the children, and their inheritance in many cases of disease.

655. We noticed a good deal of ophthalmia there. Is it, in your opinion, more than might be naturally expected from the constitutions of the children, and there being a large number of children in one institution?—No. I am surprised on the whole there is so little ophthalmia, considering the class of constitutions that are there. I may say, in reference to that, that no site would prevent these children from having ophthalmia. If you get the most perfect site you could imagine it would not stop ophthalmia amongst the children you have there.

656. But these children would not be so subject to ophthalmia if not altogether in one large institution; that is, if they were in families?—I am not aware that strumous ophthalmia, which has always struck me as being the basis of what prevails there, is particularly contagious. It depends on the constitution more than on anything else. There has been an epidemic ophthalmia there; and of course where you have a number of inmates all together, whether children or adults, epidemic ophthalmia is very apt to spread. At the same time I think—as I have found in my experience here—by adopting certain precautions you can mitigate its spread. For instance, you can do this by a very careful use of towels, limiting the towel used by a person with bad eyes to that person alone, and interdicting its use by others; and the same with regard to all articles the patient comes in contact with. I have found, when dealing with large numbers of people, that precautions of that kind have stopped the spread of the disease when epidemic.

657. What



Dr. Paterson,  
Nov. 16th, 1883.

657. What was the next site you examined?—Government Farm.

658. Well, what about that site?—I was told that the Commission had visited Government Farm and had looked at four sites, especially, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. The elevation of Government Farm is good; about 1,200ft., I believe. There are several sites there on which a good dry site could be obtained. The railway passes close to the farm, along the boundary of the reserve—indeed, I am not sure it does not pass through a part of it. The roads down to it—at any rate, those I followed—were rather precipitous, and it could not be said to be (from the railway) particularly easy of access. Besides this, water would have to be stored. That, I believe, could be done by making a reservoir on the creek that intersects the ground. But the provision for water would entail a considerable outlay. That seems to me to be the main difficulty with reference to Government Farm, besides the precipitous character of the roads leading to it.

659. Having regard to the aged character of the inmates, do you think the elevation in the hills there would render the site too cold?—Not if the inmates resided constantly there; and they would do that.

660. And the same observation would apply to children?—Yes; my experience, in dealing with the insane at all events, is, that the hot months—the intensely hot weather—are injurious. I am not prepared to say it is more injurious than intense cold; but in the case of children, I think, it would be more injurious.

661. What as to soil and drainage at Government Farm?—They are both favorable.

662. What is the next site you have down?—Section 2082, near Goodwood; there are several sites near Goodwood, but this is the aboriginal reserve. It contains fifty-two acres, with a good slope from one end to the other. The elevation at one end is 175ft. and at the other 150ft., thus giving a slope of 25ft. over the section. I consider the site to be cool and airy; the soil is good—good for grazing and tillage—and as a site for a building the soil is also dry.

663. And the site is accessible?—Yes. It has, in fact, all the recommendations. I think it would be somewhat hotter than Magill, but in every other respect it is a most eligible site. The water is laid on.

664. It is within the water area, you may say?—It is within half a mile of it; that is my information.

665. And the water could be readily laid on?—Yes; only a few pipes would be required.

666. But, having regard to the gully winds and the variability of temperature at Magill, which do you think would be the healthier site—Magill or Goodwood?—I am inclined to go for Magill, taking all things into consideration. I think the advantage which accrues—the tonic effect of the additional coolness—at Magill would more than counterbalance the effect of the gully winds at Magill and the evenness of temperature at Goodwood. But I may remark that that evenness of temperature is a point in favor of Goodwood. It is an exceedingly good site, in fact. The point of the difference between Magill and Goodwood is one on which you could safely ask another doctor's opinion. Doctors differ, you know, sometimes. Of all the sites I have seen, Magill and the aboriginal reserve at Goodwood—along with, perhaps, the next reserve near Goodwood—are the best. There are three reserves at Goodwood. One is out of the question, as the soil there is saline.

667. We will take the number of that?—It is section 2038. It is altogether out of the question, as the soil is saline. There is an efflorescence of salt over the soil, and there is a fall of only 7ft.

668. Take 2039 next?—Well, there is only a fall of 6ft. on section 2039. I will except that also. It is not as good as the aboriginal reserve; the drainage there is not so good. There is only a fall of 6ft. there, as against 25ft. on the aboriginal reserve, section 2082. The soil and subsoil are the same as in 2082, and the water and other conditions are similar; but the soil is more cold and wet, and the drainage not so good.

669. Having regard to the character of the inmates, would it be an advantage or otherwise that the Destitute Asylum should be some distance from the city?—That would be a consideration—that it should be away from the vicinity of public-houses, and this section 2039 is more distant than 2082.

670. But it has the disadvantages you mentioned?—Yes; but they are not insuperable, I may say. I think 6ft. fall is quite enough in our climate. It is 6ft. from the centre of the section. It would therefore be 12ft. all over the section, and that would be quite enough for drainage.

671. Now take the Richmond site?—Section 2031. There are fifty-one acres there.

672. What are your observations as to that?—It is deficient in altitude. The elevation is 62ft. and 52ft. It struck me as rather a hot site. A railway passes through it, cutting off a portion of the land. But that would be no drawback, as the portion cut off might be exchanged for a similar piece on the other side of the section. Water would be got at about 30ft., and water is laid on about half a mile away. The drainage is fair, but I think the objection is the hotness of the site and the low elevation.

673. Next, as to Torrens-road site?—Section 2067. That is also at a very low elevation, only 48ft.; and the fall of the ground is very slight, only 3ft. in one direction and 2½ft. in the other from the centre. The soil is cold and retentive of water, with clay on the surface. I cannot report in its favor.

674. Then what was the next site?—There are two other sections on Torrens-road, 2069 and 411—117 acres altogether, traversed by the road. The elevation is still lower than the other, being only 40ft., and the fall only 4ft. The land is good. It is near the station; but I cannot report in favor of that either.

675. Has that the objection of being retentive of water, like the other?—No; it is not so retentive.

676. It is the want of altitude?—There is very little fall in the ground, and it is low. If inhabited by a large number of people, water would have a tendency to lodge and make the soil wet and damp. We also inspected a site at Salisbury—one that is altogether out of the question. Water cannot be obtained there. Will you next take section 2101? It is on a steep slope, and the elevation varies from 450ft. to 150ft. There is a dry creek running through the 100 acres, but the stream is too rapid for the water to be retained.

677. And the ground too precipitous?—The amount of level ground only amounts to about twenty acres available for a site; the rest being much too steep. On the western part of the site, water could be had at a reasonable depth, but it would require the construction of a reservoir. Section 2122 is of the same general character as 2101; but the entrance is from the plains only, through private property. There are only about ten acres of level ground, and the water—I report this on the authority of Mr. Harris—is an insuperable difficulty.

678. Then you cannot recommend either of these sites?—No; I cannot recommend either of them.

679. Now, looking at all the circumstances, which site do you consider the best, having regard to all four conditions?—Magill.

680. And which next?—The aboriginal reserve at Goodwood, or the next section at Goodwood. I do not consider that question of proximity to population. Population, however, will close in no doubt; it is only a question of time.

681. I



Dr. Paterson,  
Nov. 16th, 1883.

681. I understand you to say that the better drainage and better soil of the aboriginal reserve is counter-balanced to a certain degree by the other section not being quite so adjacent to the dense population?—Yes; the other one is a good site. It complies with all the conditions, but I prefer the aboriginal reserve. I think it is more airy. There is little difference between the two, but I prefer the aboriginal reserve from its greater fall and its being more airy.

682. By-the-bye, with respect to both Government Farm and Teatree Gully, would there not be an absence of the gully winds which are a disadvantage at Magill?—Yes. If the difficulty of water can be got over at Teatree Gully, it is a good site in my opinion; a very good site.

683. Of course, there is the question of accessibility?—Yes; there is that difficulty also.

684. But, putting that out of sight, is it a good site?—Yes, a dry and good site; cool, and commanding a very fine view. I might add, as influencing me in comparing Magill and the aboriginal reserve, the magnificent view from Magill.

685. You look upon a good cheerful view as an important condition where a number of people are brought together?—Yes; from an æsthetic point of view.

686. Would any portion of the grounds of the Parkside Asylum be available for the purposes of an institution of this kind, and if so, is it desirable that the two institutions should be adjacent to each other?—No. There is no portion available, and it is very undesirable. I have already reported on that to the Government. It would be most undesirable. If the destitute poor came to be neighbors to us we would require the protection of a wall, so as to prevent the insane mixing with them; or there would be fights and quarrels and possibly danger to life.

687. You think it is better to be separated by distance than by a wall?—Yes; a wall would altogether destroy the view of the hills that the patients in the Parkside Asylum now have, and render useless the sunk walls, which have been constructed at great expense, with the view of not intercepting the view.

688. Oh, you have sunk walls?—Yes.

689. How much land have you there?—It is a preliminary section of 134 acres.

690. How much land is actually occupied by the asylum?—It would be difficult to say. There are the sick cottages at the back. I think there might be a strip of twenty-seven or twenty-eight acres close on to the cottages.

691. You mean not occupied by building?—Yes; and which might be cut off. That would come up right to our boundary at the cottages, and a wall there would entirely intercept the view over the sunk fences. Would your Honor and the Commission like to take a look round the asylum and grounds? I have already protested, and I shall always protest, against the alienation of Parkside for any other purpose.

692. I quite agree with you?—It was purchased for lunacy, and we shall require it. We require a criminal ward there now.

693. Another suggestion has been made to us, and that is that the inmates of the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum on North-terrace should be removed to Parkside, and that the present asylum should be handed over to the Destitute Department for their purposes. What do you say to a project of that kind?—That would be a great deal better than destroying the buildings, and I think there is no doubt that it would be better to have the insane in one metropolitan asylum. In time we shall require to come to country asylums; but that would give a good position for a destitute asylum without any improper waste of public funds, such as the destruction of the buildings would involve. And it would certainly be a useful measure to have the lunatic asylums together, that is as regards management.

694. Then I understand it would be an advantage, as far as the administration is concerned, to remove the Adelaide Asylum to Parkside?—Yes; provided always it could be done without the destruction of the buildings. I look upon that as a waste of public money.

695. That is destroying the old asylum buildings?—Yes. If the buildings on North-terrace can be utilised, they will last, with repairs, for many years. They could not be re-erected under £50,000 or £60,000, and I have objected on that ground to their demolition as an unnecessary outlay of public money. I do not know, however, that that is a point I should consider exactly.

696. I think it is a very important consideration?—I have considered it in the reports that have been obtained from me from time to time on the matter.

697. Would the buildings at the Adelaide Asylum be adapted for the purpose of the Destitute Asylum?—I think fairly so, without much alteration. I have objected to the removal of the insane hitherto from North-terrace simply on the ground that I understood the buildings would be demolished, and I thought that would be a great and unnecessary expenditure. They would serve their present purpose or that of the Destitute Asylum for the next forty or fifty years.

698. What number of people would they accommodate?—We have 240 inmates, and 24 of a staff; of course, we accommodate the staff. The buildings would accommodate about 270, or in round numbers 250 easily, as the destitute people do not require so many attendants as we do. We have a portion of the old Destitute Asylum in use now, as part of our Adelaide Asylum.

699. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—On your visit to Magill, did you enter the building?—I have been in it, but not on this occasion; I have been there frequently.

700. And in the rooms down below that are used as kitchens?—I did not inspect these, only the dormitories; I have never been in the kitchens.

701. You have never noticed the earthy smell that would be likely to rise from the natural dampness of the soil?—I have never been in these lower buildings. It struck me there was a certain amount of overcrowding, but that is unavoidable at all times in public institutions. I thought the dormitories were a little overcrowded when I was there.

702. But it was in reference to the damp earthy smell of the lower portion of the building that I asked you?—I have never been there.

703. Would not the same objection to population apply equally to Magill as to Goodwood with reference to the closeness of the public-houses as population increases?—Undoubtedly it is only a question of time with either site.

704. Are you aware that the inmates of the reformatory are very often sick for a month or two after entering the institution?—The girls?

705. Yes?—They have got venereal disease often.

706. I am speaking of climatic disease?—Suffering from fever, do you mean?

707. I mean do they suffer from illness from the effects of the climate and change of residence when they first go into the reformatory?—Certainly not. I should say not. They are generally natives of the colony.



Dr. Paterson,  
Nov. 16th, 1853.

colony. I am not aware of any illness such as you suggest. I very much question the fact. They mangle and lie to any extent. I have formed a very low opinion of them. They have no moral sense at all.

708. Then, speaking generally, is it not your opinion that the atmosphere would be too bracing for the old people?—No. The general effect of the coolness of the site would be a tonic on the constitutions of the aged.

709. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—In reference to Goodwood, would not its proximity to the sea make it considerably cooler in summer, and have a beneficial effect on the people's health?—I do not think the sea breezes reach that part—that is to say, I do not think the permanent influence of the sea breezes reaches so far inland.

710. It is only about three or four miles from the sea?—My experience in going down to Brighton and Glenelg is, that when you come to the Morphett Arms that is the line of road where you begin to feel the difference of climate. I do not think you will find it further inland. Until the last two or three years I was not aware, till I lived for a week or ten days in the hills, what a wonderful difference of climate there is. But the fact is you breathe a totally different atmosphere, and that is the reason I attach so much importance to elevation and its concomitant coolness. There is the drawback of the gully winds, but it is difficult to get everything, and I think on the whole that these gully winds are more than counterbalanced by the general coolness of the site.

711. Do you think the temperature would be more variable at Magill than Goodwood?—Decidedly.

712. Do you not think that would be more injurious to the old and feeble and the young?—Yes; it would be.

713. The soil, I noticed, at Magill was a clayey or putty description of soil—black loam soil?—There is a red clay of about one and a half feet beneath a layer of about a foot of surface soil. The immediate subsoil is red clay, with shingle underneath it. It is a sort of shingle and cement.

714. (*By the Chairman*)—I think they call it "drift"?—There are round stones in it, for I picked one out at this place.

715. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—The soil in Goodwood is everything to be desired for drainage?—It is a very fine site, is Goodwood, for the reasons I have mentioned. I am only asked to give my reasons. I do not think the Commission could possibly go wrong in taking either site. There is not much to choose between the two. Personally, however, I prefer Magill for elevation; but if Goodwood had been on a level with the Morphett Arms—the soil not being salty, as you see one of the sites is from the efflorescences—I should have gone for Goodwood quite as much as for Magill. It is very airy, and that aboriginal reserve at Goodwood will get all the breeze there is; and it thus has an advantage over the one lower down in that respect, although the other site has pretty equal advantages in other respects.

716. You think that fifty-two acres would be perfectly sufficient for an asylum of this sort for some time to come?—It depends what you want it for. Does the Commission propose to employ the inmates in gardening?

717. In all they are able to do. Do you not think it would be beneficial for them to do so?—I think grazing—feeding cows and so on—is what they should do. I do not think they would be fit for agricultural work. If they could employ themselves in agriculture, they could earn a living outside. They might employ themselves in tending cows and so on. I should say generally that fifty-two acres is large enough, but if you can get 100 acres of grazing land and good pasturage so much the better, or 200 acres would be better still. It is a pity the Government reserves are so small in this colony. At Yarra Bend Asylum they have a square mile, and at Kew Asylum there is half a square mile in the reserve.

718. But we have only twenty acres at Magill?—I think there are about 100 or 120 acres behind of good grazing ground.

719. You think it would be better for these old people's health if they were occupied?—Yes; there is nothing so injurious for young or old as complete idleness.

720. (*By Mr. Haines*)—I suppose your attention was not called to the spring near the Teatree Gully site?—Mr. Harris said something about there being water in the adjoining section.

721. There is a water reserve north-east of the section?—It struck me the difficulty about that was, it was on a still lower level. The sand ridge is about 50ft. higher than the road, and then the water reservoir is on a still lower level.

722. It is higher up where the spring is?—Then you can conduct the water to a reservoir.

723. Yes. The spring is at the foot of one of the gullies, at a higher elevation than the suggested site?—That is a very material consideration. I understood that two wells would be necessary, and that water would have to be pumped up. But if this is 50ft. higher than the top of the sandhill, it would then be a question of cost. The water could be pumped up and a reservoir made. The conducting of pipes from that would be a bagatelle, and if the supply from the creek is sufficient to meet the requirements, you get over the water difficulty that way. It then comes to be a question of the cost of constructing a reservoir.

724. As to the productive quality of the soil, did you observe fruit-trees when you turned round the corner there, growing on the same soil. There are gardens there that have gone into decay almost?—Yes; I think I did.

725. A little lower down there are fruit-trees covered with fruit now?—The soil is poor, no doubt, but under cultivation it could be made valuable.

726. With regard to the sewage. Did you examine the flat below, towards the south-west?—I did not go to that flat.

727. I think the sewage would come down from the institution, and be valuable for growing vegetables?—I did not go down into that swamp.

728. I suppose, for the purpose of getting about, sandy soil would be better than loam for old people?—It is a very dry soil. As regards dryness, I think I have said it could not be surpassed.

729. You think it would be advisable to take these people out of the city and its influence? You are still of that opinion?—Decidedly. I think it is desirable they should be away from the vicinity of public-houses.

730. (*By Mr. Goode*)—Do you think that coolness is desirable for old people? When there are about 600 inmates, mostly old people, would it not be desirable to have warmth rather than coolness?—Cold is very injurious to old people, and heat is also very oppressive to them. I have endeavored to explain that, I think, the general tonic effect of such an elevation as Magill will be more beneficial than a lower and hotter and more enervating site. Although I can agree with you generally that old people, whose vital processes are sluggish, want warmth rather than cold, yet, at the same time, when the heat becomes excessive it is injurious to them.

731. Do



Dr. Paterson,  
Nov. 16th, 1883.

731. Do you think that the old people would be benefited most or injured most by the coolness of the base of the hills or the warmth, say, of Goodwood. Which would they be injured most by?—I think, taking every circumstance into consideration, the Magill site is the best.

732. The tonic effect would apply to children more than old people?—Heat is very oppressive even to old people; yes, it would apply to children more than the aged.

733. Then you say it would be better for old people to have warmth?—The remark I made about the benefit of the coolness would apply more to the children than to the old people.

734. The old people would be rather benefited by warmth than otherwise?—Yes; provided it is not excessive.

735. I suppose you think it advisable to utilise the excreta from any asylum on any site we adopt for the purpose of raising lucerne, or feeding cows, or for other purposes?—My views have always been pronounced on that point; I think the best thing you can do with the excreta of a city is to get rid of it.

736. In what way?—In the best and cheapest way you can.

737. Would you not utilise it in a case like this?—The solid part of the sewage of a city for manure purposes is almost useless; it is the liquid part that is beneficial—the urine, or nitrogeous part. The phosphates contained in the solid part are next to useless for the purpose of manure. There is a great deal of popular misapprehension on that point. What I state is the fact, I believe. The laundry water and the liquid part of the sewage would be best employed in agricultural purposes. That would be the best thing to do with it.

738. Wherever we fix the asylum we will have to utilise it?—Yes; you must get rid of a large amount of liquid and solid sewage which accumulates at an institution of that sort, standing by itself, and not connected with the deep drainage of a city. I should say that the cheapest and the best way is to utilise it in the way you suggest.

739. Now taking that view, have you given attention to the soils on the different sites. What do you think of the Teatree Gully site, for instance?—That would absorb any amount.

740. Would it be a good deodorizer?—Yes.

741. Goodwood—what about that site?—I think it would be more inclined to lodge a little there; but still it would never become a nuisance.

742. And Magill?—The absorbing powers of Magill and Goodwood are not as great as those of Teatree Gully; but I do not think in either site the sewage would ever come to be a nuisance.

743. You think that Teatree Gully site—that is sand—would be quite as good a deodorizer?—It possesses advantages, in the way of power of absorption, over the other sites.

744. You mentioned that you thought twenty gallons per head a day was required for the water supply for a large institution. Can you let us know what is used at the Lunatic Asylum?—I will get that.

Witness afterwards handed in the following:—

Table showing Consumption of Water at Adelaide and Parkside Lunatic Asylums for year ended September 30th, 1883.

	Adelaide.	Parkside.	Total.
1882.			
October 1st to December 31st .....	883,000	688,000	
1883			
January 1st to March 31st .....	1,169,000	322,000	
April 1st to June 30th .....	1,004,000	225,000	
July 1st to September 30th .....	632,000	232,000	
	3,688,000	1,467,000	5,155,000

Daily average number of patients in asylum from October 1st, 1882, to September 30th, 1883, 640.

Daily average number of gallons of water consumed per head of patients during above dates, 22 gallons.

745. May I ask you how you ascertained the elevation of these different sites?—Mr. Harris was with me, and he had his aneroid with him.

746. There is some discrepancy in reference to the Goodwood site. Mr. Harris gives 18ft. fall at Goodwood, and you gave it as 25ft?—My informant is Mr. Harris, and I take the figures I have given from my notes.

747. Mr. Harris says—"Surface drainage good, with fall of 18ft. in a north-westerly direction." I notice you tell us 25ft?—The way I arrived at it is this: I thought he told me that the difference between the one boundary and the other was 150ft. and 175ft. elevation. I took 150 from 175 and that leaves 25ft. difference. But it makes very little difference; it is equally good for your purpose whether 18ft. or 25ft. fall.

748. Do you think, from your observations, that the base of the hills is as healthy as the plains?—The question has been already discussed by the Chief Justice, who put questions as to the gully winds. There is the prevalence of gully winds at the base of the hills, and a variability of temperature. I still hold to the opinion that Magill is the best site, because I think its disadvantages are more than counterbalanced by the average coolness there.

749. Both as regards old people and young?—Yes; the young especially. I agree with you that these remarks especially refer to the young.

750. (By the Chairman)—You know the Lying-in Home at the Destitute Asylum?—Yes.

751. Assuming the general Destitute Asylum for old people and the Industrial Schools were removed to some place in the country, either Goodwood, Magill, or Teatree Gully, and there was simply a distributing or administrative establishment in town for the Destitute Department, do you consider it would be desirable that the Lying-in Home should form part of the city establishment or be in the country?—I should think it would be more advantageous to have the Lying-in Home in the city.

752. Will you tell us why?—The shorter the distance urgent cases have to travel the better. I do not know there is any other reason. It is not desirable that a woman approaching her confinement should have to travel any distance.

753. A suggestion was made that there should be some arrangement for urgent cases, and that the establishment generally should be in the country?—It would be better for the children to be in the country with their parents, most undoubtedly. I do not know of any maternity hospitals that are not in the city. In Melbourne the Lying-in Hospital is in the city.

754. (By



754. (*By Mr. Haines*)—Do you think it is advisable or beneficial to keep these females inside walls for six months after confinement?—It is a legislative matter to which I have never given any attention. I do not feel competent to answer it off-hand. It is a point wanting consideration.

Dr. Paterson,  
Nov. 16th, 1883.

Mr. L. L. Furner, M.P., a member of the Destitute Board, called in and examined :

Mr. L. L. Furner,  
Nov. 16th, 1883.

755. (*By the Chairman*)—Will you give your name in full?—Luke Lidiard Furner.

756. You are a member of the House of Assembly, and I think also a member of the Destitute Board?—Yes.

757. For how long have you been a member of the Destitute Board?—I should think about eighteen months.

758. Have you considered the desirableness, or otherwise, of removing the Destitute Asylum out of the city, and merely having the offices for administration in the city?—The board have considered that very fully.

759. At what conclusion have you, as a member of the board, arrived?—With respect to the site?

760. No, with respect to the desirableness of removing the Destitute Asylum out of the city?—I think it would be very desirable to take the Destitute Asylum proper, and all that work, out of the city; but I do not think it would be desirable to move the whole establishment. There must be a town office.

761. Assuming the necessity of having a town office in the city, have you considered the most eligible site for that purpose?—I do not think you could improve on the present position.

762. Then, with respect to the Destitute Asylum and the schools, have you considered the question of the site on which they can be best located?—I at first was disposed to favor the aboriginal reserve, at Goodwood, which I thought was extremely eligible, and the majority of the board were of the same opinion; but we found there was some difficulty in getting that site, and then the majority of board thought Magill would be better. Although I opposed that at the time on the ground of the cost of the land, I think now that the land is purchased it would be almost impossible to get a better site than the Magill site; and by having the whole of the institutions—the Industrial School, the Reformatory, and the Destitute Asylum—close together, they would be much more easily administered.

763. Putting aside the question of the purchase of these sites, which, in your opinion, is the better site of the two—that is if both were available for the purpose?—I think the Magill.

764. Then you think, both with respect to the present buildings, and from the advantages of the site itself, it is better to retain Magill for the purposes of the asylum?—I think so.

765. On what ground have you formed that opinion?—It is further away from the city. Goodwood will be more a centre of population than Magill. It is desirable to have the Destitute Asylum away from the centre of population as much as possible. That is one very strong reason that induced me to favor the Magill site. Then it is also a very healthy site. I think we have about ninety acres of land there also, and that would be sufficient. It would be land enough for all practical purposes to give employment to the class of people who would be likely inmates of the asylum. They are principally old people, who do not do much work.

766. The Commission have considered some other sites. I should like to know if you have had an opportunity of considering them?—These are the only two sites I have really considered. I have heard my friend Mr. Haines suggest another site, but I have not seen that, and am unable to speak about it.

767. Have you considered the question of Government Farm?—No; I do not know that I have. But seeing that all the other institutions are at Magill, I think it would be better to have the asylum there.

768. Have you considered the desirableness or otherwise of selling the Magill site?—I cannot say I have looked at that aspect of the question.

769. Do you not think that is a site that would fetch a considerable sum of money?—You mean the site?

770. The buildings and everything there?—I scarcely know to what use the buildings could be put, except to something of that sort.

771. Do you think the buildings are adapted for the purposes for which they are used?—I think they might be improved upon, but they were built with that express purpose. It struck me, in going through the buildings, that they were not the best designed buildings we could have for the purpose; but still I think there would be an immense loss in selling them. However, I have not considered that aspect of the question.

772. Do you think the buildings are adapted for the purposes of the children? Have you, for instance, noticed the accommodation for infants there?—Yes; I thought it very unsuitable, but alterations could be made, and if the reformatory, for instance, were removed to a separate building, I think this could then, at comparatively small expense, be converted into a suitable building. The shell is all that is necessary, but there are some alterations required in respect of the internal arrangement.

773. Do you consider that the lying-in establishment had better be continued in the city, or that it should be removed into the country with the other portions of the establishment?—I think it would be almost necessary to have a ward, at any rate, in the city, and perhaps it would be better to keep that branch of the institution entirely in the city. I think it will also be necessary to have a casual ward, or, say, two or three wards in all. I think the present buildings in the city are all that is required for the purpose—I mean exclusive of those that will probably be removed on account of the exhibition. I think the buildings that are left will, with slight alterations, be all that will be necessary for practical purposes.

774. You are aware of the portion of the present establishment that has been reserved for the purposes of the department from the Exhibition Building?—Yes.

775. And that, you think, will be sufficient for all practical purposes?—Yes.

776. That is, assuming the asylum is removed into the country?—Yes.

777. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—Are you aware that the girls connected with the reformatory suffer from climatic sickness when first going to the institution?—I was not aware of that.

778. You are not aware there is any particular dampness connected with the building that will be calculated to injure the health of the girls?—No. I am aware there is some little difficulty sometimes with the drainage; but I presume the buildings are so situated that that would not be a serious or permanent difficulty.

779. Do you think it would make a material difference in the cost of management whether it was in connection with the reformatory at Magill or at Goodwood—do you think the cost would be materially increased by having them separate?—I do not think the cost of management would be materially increased. The inspection would be somewhat more troublesome and also the medical supervision; but I should think it would scarcely make much difference in the cost of general superintendence.

780. Would not the same difficulty occur at Magill as at Goodwood in a few years in reference to the men being able to go to public-houses?—I think not.

781. And



Mr. L. L. Furner,  
Nov. 16th, 1883.

781. And you do not think that the climate at Magill would be too bracing and severe for the old and destitute people?—No; all that could be desired, I think. It is a lofty situation, and the air is bracing. I should think the very thing that would be required for sanitary purposes.

782. (*By Mr. Goode*)—Do you think that the Magill school building is really worth preserving for a school?—I think it might be better designed in style and convenience—in fact, that it might be very much improved on.

783. It seems to me a very unsuitable place?—Yes; it is absurdly arranged. There is no doubt the buildings are badly designed for the purpose for which they are used, but I question whether the design would suit anything else better.

784. Do you not think it is desirable to have old people in a warm situation rather than a bracing atmosphere?—I think in this climate it is scarcely a matter of importance; the weather is so dry and clear, as a rule.

785. There is a good deal of dampness at the base of the hills?—I do not think there is much dampness there. The place has the appearance of being damp, because it has been so badly finished. They have allowed the earth which has been dug up to be spread over the surface, and that gives it the appearance of damp; but I think that is from allowing the foundation stuff to be spread over without any regard to selecting the earth. It is clay and marl and that sort of thing which gives an appearance of damp to the building and site. But being at that elevation I do not think there will be the slightest difficulty about drainage, and I do not think there is any real difficulty now. It has always struck me that the site itself is all that could be desired, being just on a rise.

786. (*By Mr. Haines*)—Have you any knowledge of the soils of South Australia—Bay of Biscay soils and so on?—I have had a good deal of experience.

787. Red loam soil is very sticky in winter? Yes.

788. Do you think it would be advisable to put old people on sticky soil?—You see it appears to me that the stickiness of the soil about the buildings is caused from the reasons I have stated—through putting the sub-soil on to the surface. I think the surface soil there is not of a particularly sticky nature; it is good arable soil.

789. Supposing it was proved to be sticky, would it then be advisable to put old people to walk about on it?—I presume their occupation would be to cultivate small patches of ground. I do not think they can ever enter into farming or agricultural work on a large scale. It will be more in the way of growing fruit-trees and ordinary garden pursuits, and it seems to me that the land they have there is very suitable for that purpose.

790. Do you think, if there was suitable soil, they would have to take it out and scrape the spade every second spadeful?—If you asked me if it was really first-class soil, I should say it was not.

791. (*By the Chairman*)—You would say it was not?—Yes. I have seen land that I consider very much better.

792. (*By Mr. Haines*)—It would be a great objection for the spade to be put into the ground, and as much come out on the back of the spade as on front of it?—Yes; if I were digging I should think it rather inconvenient.

793. That would not apply to sandy soil?—No.

Commission adjourned.

Friday, November 30th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.

Mr. W. Haines, M.P.

Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.

Dr. O'Connell

Mr. A. Adamson,  
Nov. 30th, 1883.

Mr. A. Adamson, a member of the Destitute Board, called in and examined:

794. (*By the Chairman*)—Adam Adamson is your name?—Yes.

795. And you have been for some time a member of the Destitute Board?—I have.

796. How many years have you sat on that board?—Scarcely two years, I think.

797. Have you directed your attention to the desirableness of having new premises for the purposes of the department?—That has often been under discussion since I have been a member of the board.

798. In your opinion, is it necessary there should be any change?—Decidedly so.

799. What change do you recommend?—I believe plans have been drawn out and approved of by the Government for a new building, all on the ground floor, without any second story. That we have all approved of.

800. That means the removal of the main establishment into the country somewhere?—Yes.

801. In your opinion, would it be necessary to have a central establishment for the purposes of administration in town?—You would require a small one, and a place to receive parties who require to be taken in for a night or two.

802. Can you suggest premises better fitted for that purpose than the northern and western portion of the present premises?—You mean to be retained?

803. Yes?—The premises you speak of would be suitable. I do not know any place near town more suitable.

804. Do you think that the plot of land, which I dare say you are aware has been reserved from the proposed exhibition purposes, will be sufficient for the purpose?—Certainly, if you retain the buildings that are more than one story in height there.

805. How you considered the desirableness or otherwise of retaining the lying-in establishment in town as part of the central establishment?—We have not had that matter very prominently before us.

806. Then I think we had probably better examine you on that subject when you have discussed it further?—That matter has not been very prominently before us.

807. It



807. It is very important for us to consider?—There has been nothing said about the removal of that.

808. I may tell you that two opinions have been expressed on that subject. The opinion of some is that the lying-in establishment should be removed out of town, and that there should be a receiving place in town. Others think it is desirable the whole lying-in establishment, for various reasons, should be retained in town. You have not devoted much consideration of that question?—No; I have not.

809. Have you considered the question of the site for the main establishment out of town?—Yes; I have.

810. Has your attention been directed to various sites?—I went with Mr. Reed over the country in front of the hills for a number of miles in various directions at the time we advertised for a site, and we saw a good many of them.

811. You know that one proposal is to have the establishment at Magill, on the property already purchased, and another proposal is to have it at Goodwood, on one of the two aboriginal sections there. Now, of these two sites, which do you think the better for the purpose?—Well, I think that the matter is pretty equally balanced between the two; but, for my own part, I prefer Goodwood site for various reasons.

812. Will you state your reasons?—I believe it is quite as healthy as the Magill site on account of the clayey nature of the soil up there, and the way it retains moisture.

813. That is at Magill?—Yes; it is very difficult to get about from one place to another at Magill after the rain. Then there is a difficulty in getting to Magill with old people. There is a mile to travel after you have left the tramline, unless you have a conveyance to take them from one place to the other. At Goodwood you have a tramline running to one corner of the section and the Nairne railway runs across the other corner, so you have every opportunity of getting there. If you put up a building at Magill it will be much more expensive than down at Goodwood, on account of there being nearly 20ft. of fall in the level of the ground. So the building would require to be erected in three stages at least. Down at Goodwood, being close alongside the tramline, and having plenty of ground to work on, I believe the people would be able to grow their own vegetables, and they could easily get stone from any of the quarries along the line, if any of them were able to work at that. We have always a few working at stone-breaking.

814. Able to work you mean?—Yes; able to do half a day's work.

815. Has your attention been directed to the Teatree Gully site?—I have never been there.

816. Then you are unable to give us an opinion on that?—I cannot give an opinion, only I think the distance from town militates very much against it.

817. Do you think it is likely there would be any objection by the residents in the neighborhood of Goodwood just there to the Destitute Asylum being built immediately near them?—I do not believe there is any neighbor there within half or three-quarters of a mile. There are very few neighbors at all. Some of my relations lived on an adjoining section at Goodwood for a number of years, and they always found a plentiful supply of good water at a shallow depth, and they said the sections round there were dry almost immediately after the rain; that there was a good subsoil; and that water did not stand any length of time.

818. You noticed the viscid sticky nature of the soil at Magill in winter?—Yes, all round the school; but I believe it changes rapidly in different parts of the section. I have been over a part of that twelve-acre block on which it is proposed to erect this establishment, and there is a good deal of difference on various parts of it. But it is very objectionable where the school stands at present.

819. Can you give us any idea of the number of men in the Destitute Asylum, or the proportion, who are able to do light labor, such as stone-breaking or light gardening?—We have about twelve men at present employed in stone-breaking, and I was sorry to see some of them working at it the other day when I passed. I believe since then the doctor has stated that six of these twelve men are unable to do even half a day's labor. Those are the only men we have employed in Adelaide. I think we have four working up at Magill, employed in gardening.

820. Then you think there would not be a dozen men altogether who would be able to do light gardening?—Yes; we may have a dozen who would engage in that.

821. How many do you think there would be? Stone-breaking is harder than gardening?—You may have a dozen or two dozen. Most of those people able to do half a day's work are acquainted with someone in the country, who get them away twelve months, and then they are returned to us again.

822. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Do you think, Mr. Adamson, that it would be necessary to have a lying-in department, for urgent cases that come to you, in town?—Certainly, we must have that; and it would be very difficult to remove some of them after we once got them in. One woman was confined immediately on admittance the other day.

823. Do you think of the two sites—Goodwood and Magill—Goodwood is preferable?—Yes; I prefer it.

824. Do you think that Goodwood is so near town that in a short time it would become surrounded by houses, and therefore would be an undesirable spot for the erection of these buildings?—I do not think so. I think the suburbs have grown so rapidly for some time past that they will get filled up rather than spread further out.

825. There are other Government reserves near Goodwood. Section 2082 is the one you have been speaking of?—Yes.

826. There is another section, 2039, and another one, 2038?—I would very much prefer 2082, as the other two are salt. There is salt water near the surface of them.

827. Do you know section 2031 at Richmond?—I do not.

828. You are not personally acquainted with Teatree Gully, you say. It is eleven and a half miles from town. Presuming there was an easy mode of transit, do you think it would be desirable to place the establishment as far away from the town *dépôt* as that?—I think not. You would have the difficulty of getting people sent up and down; and the difficulty of supervision would be increased.

829. Then you think it would not be desirable to take them there?—I do.

830. Have you taken into consideration the advantage that might accrue through employing some of these twenty or twenty-four people you have mentioned in light farming or gardening work?—Yes.

831. On such a plot as Teatree Gully?—Yes; but they might be as advantageously employed on the section at Goodwood as at Teatree Gully.

832. Do you think there are many persons in the Destitute Asylum from whom you may get some practical work in the shape of gardening?—Not above two dozen altogether, as I have said.

833. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—Do you see any objection to the Destitute Asylum and Reformatory being built together?—The reformatory for boys or girls?



Mr. A. Adamson,  
Nov. 30th, 1883.

834. For girls?—It is best to keep them separate; much better than to put them together.
835. Do you think that the cost of management would be increased by the institutions being separated?—I think a separation up to the length of Teatree Gully would cause a good deal of difficulty in the management; but I do not think there would be any disadvantage in having them so far apart as between Magill and Goodwood. There is a great difficulty in getting to Teatree Gully, and if members of the board want to visit that place it will be quite a day's work to get there and back.
836. Have you ever noticed any dampness at the present Reformatory at Magill?—We had it well drained some time ago. The water used to come in at the south end, but I believe that has been done away with. There are one or two springs there, and there has been a difficulty in consequence of these.
837. Have you ever noticed a damp noisome smell in the underground rooms in the present building?—There used to be something of the kind. There are large deep pits require to be cleaned up once or twice a fortnight at least.
838. Then you think the dampness arises, not from the natural dampness, but from the defective drainage?—Well, they have a drain if they would keep it open right down the hill.
839. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—Have any complaints been made to the board as to the health of children at Magill?—No complaints in regard to that. I think our present doctor considers it a healthy place, especially bearing in mind the class of children we have there.
840. (*By Mr. Haines*)—I suppose you have generally a good number of sick persons in the Destitute Asylum?—Not very many, except through old age.
841. I suppose they require nourishment in the shape of chicken broth, or something like that. Do they ever have any?—I am not aware of their having chicken broth. We have beef tea. I think we do not go the length of chicken broth. But medical comforts, when ordered by our doctor, are supplied when required.
842. I suppose there are some who require different diet from beef and mutton?—No doubt of it.
843. And you consider that growing fowls on the establishment could be carried out, and would be a saving to the Government?—I have not gone into that subject.
844. Do you think it is possible it might be combined with the other work of the establishment?—No doubt fowls could be reared on the establishment.
845. I suppose you have no practical knowledge of the soils of the colony, have you?—No; only through seeing them, and through general observation. I have never analysed them.
846. And never worked them at all?—No; but I have a pretty general knowledge of them.
847. You know in winter time that the clayey soil is extremely sticky?—Yes; very much so. I noticed that particularly up at Magill. It is very difficult to get about often in the children's yard.
848. Supposing these two dozen old people were put on this clayey soil it would almost break their hearts, would it not?—I do not know.
849. In fact, they could not walk about and work?—They could not do anything in the winter if the ground is the same as that about the school; but I believe there is a great difference in the soil in a short distance there.
850. Do you not think a sandy soil free from stickiness would be preferable to clayey soil?—Certainly.
851. And, supposing it was proved that everything was in favor of the sandy site, you think it would be preferable to have it rather than a clayey subsoil?—Certainly. That was one reason I had for recommending Goodwood in preference to Magill.
852. I suppose if they were taken down in trams to Goodwood the Government would have to pay for the transmission of the patients from one institution to the other?—I suppose so, unless they took them by rail. The railway goes to one corner of the Goodwood section, and the tram to the other.
853. And your only objection to Teatree Gully site would be the distance?—That is the only one I know at present.
854. And if means of conveyance could be provided that would be removed?—Yes; and if members of the board could visit the asylum without spending the whole day to do it.
855. What do you mean by the whole day? Supposing you go in an hour and a half, and back in an hour and a quarter?—That would remove some objections.
856. What time would it take you to go from Adelaide to Goodwood, supposing you wanted to visit it?—The tram goes down in less than half an hour, and the railway is supposed to do it in rather less time.
857. There is no stopping-place there on the railway at present?—Not at present.
858. (*By Mr. Goode*)—You said you had noticed particularly the twelve-acre block at Magill?—Yes.
859. Did you take pains to see whether there was a clayey subsoil over the whole of it?—I could not see all over, but I have seen there is a gravel subsoil on several places looking through it. I walked over it from one end to the other previous to its purchase.
860. Is it not the case that there is a layer of clay about 6in. to 12in. from the surface over the whole of that section?—I think it is not over the whole. You will find a good many variations over that part of the ground.
861. We tried it in several places. We tried it in one place by digging; and there is another place where there used to be a house, and there there is a layer of clay at 6in. to 12in. from the surface, and then comes the conglomerate. As far as our observation went, we concluded that it was clay over pretty well the whole of that twelve acres?—Indeed.
862. You spoke of Goodwood site being desirable. It has been suggested that population may get thickly round it; but supposing such a calamity should happen, that the town and neighborhood should extend, the land would then become of greatly increased value?—I do not believe you would be in a worse position than you are at present. We have one establishment in the city, and if we had sufficient ground round there I would not see any objection to the asylum remaining. You have the adjoining block to Government House at present.
863. Supposing the population became so thick as to render it desirable to move the establishment further away, the land would have become of increased value by that time, so that the proceeds of the land might serve to build a new asylum?—Very likely it might.
864. It would be an advantage if the Industrial School and the Destitute Asylum were within nearer distance of each other than Goodwood and Magill?—It would be a slight advantage.
865. For administration that is, and supervision?—Yes.
866. Have you ever considered whether the Magill site and property would be likely to sell for a good price so as to warrant rebuilding the school?—Do you mean with regard to the section that the present school stands on or the other sections?
867. With



867. With regard to the property the school stands on?—I have not considered that.

868. Do you think it would be a saleable property?—The building would not.

869. But the whole of the land you have there?—I suppose some time ago it would have brought from £100 to £150 per acre, at the time we purchased the other portion up there.

870. It would not be so saleable now?—Certainly not.

871. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Have you formed any estimate of what establishment would be required in town when the main establishment is removed?—You would require a very small one; only a receiving-place for men and girls and boys who came in; and these urgent lying-in cases.

872. Would there not be the issuing of rations?—That does not require much accommodation.

873. It would require offices and a store?—Yes; the same as at present.

874. And would you not want a staff of officers in town?—Yes. You would require a staff here. I think there would be nearly the same amount of work required to be done in town as at present, with the exception of the cooks, warders, and nurses. The office work would be done here just the same as now.

875. There are many other questions I should like to ask you on the general management of the establishment, but as our business this morning is more particularly with regard to the site, I presume we shall have an opportunity of speaking to you again?—Very well.

876. (*By the Chairman*)—We will examine you again: but we want now to consider the question of sites, and get it settled soon?—I should like it to be settled and the building begun before long, as we are in great difficulty at present.

Dr. Whittell, President of the Central Board of Health, called in and examined:

877. Your name is Horatio Thomas Whittell?—Yes.

878. And you are a doctor of medicine?—Yes.

879. And President of the Board of Health?—Yes; of the Central Board of Health.

880. I think you have had a great many years' experience in medical practice in the city and suburbs?—I practised about twenty-three years in Adelaide.

881. I think your attention has been directed to the question of site for the new Destitute Asylum?—I was asked to inspect two or three sites two or three days ago, and I visited them yesterday and spent the whole day in inspecting them.

882. Which did you inspect?—A section at Magill near the Industrial School, and two sections at Goodwood (2082 and 2039).

883. Will you give us your opinion as to the eligibility or otherwise of these three sites for the purpose of the Destitute Asylum and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools?—I think either of them would prove a very good site for the purpose you have in view. On the whole I am rather disposed to favor the selection of the one at Goodwood, the aboriginal reserve.

884. Perhaps you will give us your reasons, doctor?—In the selection of a site for a purpose such as you have in view, one has to consider five or six different points, and amongst them would be first of all the purity of the air; next, the water supply; third, the quality of the soil; fourth, the facilities for drainage; fifth, the degree of exposure to sudden meteorological changes; and sixth, accessibility and adaptation to the requirements of those who will have to reside on the site. These appeared to me to be the principal points that had to be considered.

885. In which of these respects do you consider Goodwood superior to Magill?—In some respects Magill is better than Goodwood.

886. Perhaps you will favor us with a comparison of the two?—In regard to quality of the soil, the degree of exposure to sudden meteorological changes, and the accessibility and special adaptation to the wants of those who will have to reside on the site.

887. You mean Goodwood surpasses Magill in those respects?—Yes.

888. Perhaps you will explain that last point a little more fully, doctor?—As I understand, you are seeking for a site for a destitute asylum for the people who now live in the Destitute Asylum in Adelaide; and from my knowledge of these people, I know that the larger number of them—nine out of ten, perhaps—are decrepid; that many of them are lame, many of them rheumatic, many of them suffering from heart affection, and from bronchial troubles. The accessibility is much easier to Goodwood—for walking purposes, I mean—to people in that condition than a site such as the one at Magill, where (wherever they go) they will have to ascend to some extent, and would experience difficulties in doing so that younger and healthier people would not experience. So that I think the comfort of the people would be very much better considered by adopting a more level place than the one at Magill—for exercise, of course.

889. Then, as to accessibility, of course it is more accessible?—Yes.

890. Then on this question of exposure to meteorological changes. That is a point on which we should very much desire to have your opinion?—I mean more especially with regard to rain winds and temperature. I think there is more rain in the winter time at Magill than there probably would be at Goodwood. Certainly there is more exposure to cold winds in the winter, and at all times there would be a greater liability to a greater variation of temperature at the Magill site than on the lower site at Goodwood. There would not be the same exposure at Goodwood to gully winds.

891. The Magill site is, of course, much more subject to gully winds?—Much more so.

892. And they are prevalent during the summer—in fact, more or less during all the year, are they not?—I do not think I could say. Not having resided there, I should not like to say what the general condition is.

893. Have the gully winds a prejudicial effect on the health of people of the description who would be living in such an asylum as that?—I believe they have a prejudicial effect.

894. Of course the elevation of Magill is greater than Goodwood?—Yes; that is one of its advantages.

895. And, probably, the air there would be more bracing?—It would be purer, and in the summer cooler.

896. But in your opinion would these advantages be counterbalanced, having regard to the character of the inmates, by the effect of the gully winds?—I think they would, as compared with the site at Goodwood. I do not wish to condemn the Magill site as it is a very good one; but of the two I think the other is the better.

897. Now, with respect to the soil, which do you think the better of the two?—My information with regard to the soil is not very great. The soil would have to be analysed, and holes would have to be dug or bored, which I was not able to do yesterday. But, from the observations I made, I should conclude that the soil at

Magill



Dr. Whittell,  
Nov. 30th, 1888.

Magill is not so pervious, and that it would retain moisture longer, and consequently cause dampness to a greater extent than would be found to exist in Goodwood, where the soil appeared to be dry. The only observation I could make was partly from the marks left by the hoofs of cattle, and partly from the site of an old house where there is a low foundation, not a deep one, but you can get some opinion of the soil from looking at it there. And at Goodwood there is a moderately fair opportunity of seeing what the soil is as there is a well excavated on the site. The conclusion I arrived at was that the Goodwood soil was far more pervious, and therefore less damp than the one at Magill. Of course this opinion is based on insufficient observation; but it is my present opinion. I endeavored to gain more information with regard to the quality of the soil by asking the matron of the Reformatory to allow me to inspect the buildings. She allowed me to do so, and I found several of the walls were marked with damp, and in the lower basement considerably so, here and there, in patches. It is only fair to say, however, that in the front part, where the damp appeared worst, the matron gave an explanation that it was caused by the sparrows blocking up the watercourse from the roof. But the condition of the back part of the premises is undoubtedly due to the dampness of the soil.

898. Now, as to the water supply?—I set them down as equal in that respect. There is no difficulty about water supply at either of them, inasmuch as you have the reservoir water available for Goodwood, and there is plenty of water available—described to me as good water, but I have applied no test to it—at Magill. It is to be obtained from the site itself, or near to it, at Magill.

899. Have you, during your practice, before holding your present position, had an opportunity of forming an opinion as to the general health of these two localities—Goodwood and Magill?—I have had patients near to the Magill site, and a few patients in Goodwood, but not sufficient to enable me to form a correct opinion. The latter place was not sufficiently populated at the time I practised. It has become far more populous since. When I was in practice it was very sparsely populated.

900. In speaking of the Goodwood site, you have been speaking of section 2082?—Yes.

901. Now I ask you to direct your attention to section 2039?—Yes.

902. Do you think there is any difference in eligibility between 2082 and 2039?—From merely looking at them I did not see much difference; but from measurements that were given to me by the secretary, made by Mr. Harris, of the Survey Department, I find the drainage would be very much better in the one case than the other—that is, the drainage of 2082 would be better. That site would afford facilities for drainage of a better character than 2039.

903. What is the difference in the slope?—In the case of section 2039 the fall is said to be 5ft.; in section 2082 it is said to be 18ft.

904. Then your evidence will apply to 2039 pretty much the same as to 2082, except that the facilities for drainage are superior at 2082?—Yes; as far as I could see.

905. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—You have spoken of Goodwood as being preferable for its adaptability to our requirements from the nature of its soil, and from its freedom from exposure to meteorological changes?—Yes.

906. You have not mentioned that the drainage is preferable to Magill?—I have not been asked about the drainage, and it did not occur to me.

907. Is there anything defective in the drainage of the Goodwood site?—If you will remember, I stated that there were some advantages that I expected to be asked about with regard to the Magill site, which I have not been asked at present. Amongst them would be the facilities of drainage, for which I should give preference to the Magill site.

908. Is there anything defective in the Goodwood site in reference to drainage?—Not within my knowledge; but, of course, I speak from a cursory examination—in fact, only one day's examination. It requires rather close observation of the surrounding country before one could be quite sure of that. So far as I could see, it could be drained; but it is rather a question for an engineer than a medical man.

909. (*By the Chairman*)—What you have said is that there is a greater slope at Magill, and with a greater slope the land is more easily drained?—Yes.

910. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—With regard to the purity of the atmosphere at Goodwood, would you not get the benefit of the sea breeze there?—Yes. I found yesterday the air was very enjoyable at Goodwood while I was inspecting the place. It was cool and very pure.

911. Have you ever perceived any annoyance from gully-breezes at the Magill site?—I have not perceived them, as I have not been resident there; but all round the foot of the hills, or just at the foot of the higher hills, there are gully-breezes, and we know they are injurious all round.

912. You think gully-breezes are injurious?—Yes.

913. On several visits that the Commission have made, and from my own personal observation, I perceived there is a good deal of ophthalmia at Magill?—Amongst the children of the institution, you mean. I saw two or three children suffering from ophthalmia yesterday.

914. Can you give me any theory as to how that comes about?—It would depend on the nature of the disease they are suffering from. There are varieties of ophthalmia. I do not know the exact nature of the disease these children are suffering from, except in so far as I saw one or two and looked into their eyes, and they were suffering from catarrhal ophthalmia, caused partly from cold, partly probably from infection, and, I am a little afraid, from overcrowding. But I am not sure of that—I took no measurements. I saw the dormitories, and it did strike me that the beds were overcrowded.

915. We have the option of another reserve situated at Teatree Gully. Do you know that neighborhood?—I have visited patients there occasionally. I am not very well acquainted with it, but I know it is a very pretty place.

916. Do you consider it a healthy locality?—So far as I know, yes. I know nothing against it. I should say it would be a healthy locality.

917. You have been here many years, and from your knowledge—having lived opposite this establishment—do you think it would be desirable to have the main establishment situated as far away from town as Teatree Gully?—I think the distance would preclude the possibility of it.

918. It is only eleven and a half miles from town?—It is a long distance for old people to go backward and forward.

919. I mean the main establishment, where they would be fixed?—That is making them prisoners. You will find, for instance, the communication with Adelaide, the taking up of all stores, and the going backward and forward necessarily involved in conducting an establishment of that sort would cause very great inconvenience, and I think a large amount of expense; and would be found not to work. Of course, I am not speaking now as a medical man. The hygienic conditions of the place, I have no doubt, are very good.

920. In



Dr. Whittle,  
Nov. 30th, 1885.

920. In the event of the main establishment being removed from town, would it not be necessary, in your opinion, to have a town establishment for urgent cases, such as lying-in cases and casuals?—I think it would be desirable always to keep the lying-in cases away from the general building. I believe it would be an advantage.

921. I am speaking not of separation, but of urgent cases that must be treated in town, supposing the main establishment was removed even three or four miles away from town, such as lying-in cases?—You would require a very small establishment of that nature probably. But, as a rule, even in lying-in cases, the girls are taken into the asylum long before they require assistance, or a sufficient length of time for them to travel that distance.

922. I may say we have evidence before us of cases where the event occurred almost on the door-step, and before the woman could be got into the institution?—I have no doubt; but those cases would be very rare, and a very small establishment would be required to meet cases of that description.

923. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—In the selection of a site for an institution of this sort, doctor, it is very necessary you should take into consideration variations of temperature?—Yes; I have spoken of that.

924. Would not the variations of temperature at Magill be very injurious to the old and decrepit people and to young children?—I think I have already expressed an opinion to that effect. I believe so.

925. You say you have examined the nature of the soil at Magill?—It was a very cursory examination; just a few hours' inspection.

926. In your opinion, would you erect a building of that kind on a clayey soil?—I would not if I could get a better.

927. Then you think the soil of Goodwood is more porous and more absorbent?—I have no doubt of it.

928. And that the mean temperature would be more uniform than Magill?—I think so.

929. And you think suitable for all the requirements of a destitute asylum?—I do.

930. Of course, the drainage would be most important, in your opinion?—Yes. On that point I would prefer that you would get a better opinion than mine from a surveyor. Mine would be an amateur's opinion.

931. Of course, a clayey soil is always moist and impermeable to drainage?—Yes. There are modes of draining it by subsoil drainage, but that would involve expense.

932. Are you of opinion that proximity to hills is injurious for an establishment like that, say on the slope of a hill?—I believe it is always injurious to erect a house on the slope of a hill where there is a large rise behind the house. I think that is the general conclusion of hygienic authorities in the world.

933. The matron of the institution has complained of the coldness when she faced the hills there?—I have no doubt she has ground for her complaint in winter.

934. You are of opinion that, in catarrhal, bronchial, and rheumatic affections, the soil at Magill would rather tend to increase the severity of these affections?—I think so.

935. And you think that the uniform temperature of Goodwood would tend somewhat in the other direction—to alleviate the suffering of patients having such maladies?—I think it would be far better adapted for the requirements of the class of people you have to deal with. If we were considering strong and healthy people, I do not know that my objection to Magill would weigh so heavily as it does.

936. Do you think a subsoil of clay malarious?—Not in the strict interpretation of malaria. I think a clayey subsoil undoubtedly has a tendency to produce phthisis, or rather to encourage it, in constitutions predisposed in that direction.

937. Have you made any observations as to the water and its quality?—I have had no opportunity of doing that.

938. I suppose you consider that in both cases the water is good?—Well, I inquired from the officials connected with the Magill institution as to the quality of the water, and they were thoroughly satisfied with it. Of course the reservoir water would be supplied to the other site, and I know that to be good, or fairly good.

939. (*By the Chairman*)—Besides there is well water all through the district of Unley?—Yes.

940. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—You consider that the Commission should go particularly into all these points you have suggested for the future welfare of the inmates of the Destitute Asylum?—Of course it is important they should go into these questions, and, as I said at first, the differences between the two are not so very great as to quite outweigh any other considerations you may have with regard to cost and the means of obtaining sites. There are many other considerations you will, of course, have to take notice of.

941. You have not been to the Teatree Gully site?—I did not know there was a special site thought of there.

942. What quantity of water per diem per head would you allow these people, or would be necessary for their requirements on an average?—I have not calculated it up, but I know as a rule from twenty to twenty-five gallons per head is the usual quantity consumed by establishments of that description.

943. (*By Mr. Haines*)—Supposing you had two sites to choose from, one with clayey soil and the other sandy, which would you take?—The sandy soil.

944. (*By Mr. Goode*)—I suppose you would think it desirable that, whatever site is decided on, we should utilise the excreta from the inmates. There would be no other way of getting rid of it, I suppose?—Yes. There are various ways of getting rid of it; and the great object is to get rid of it. You might utilise it if you had plenty of land, or you might have it removed and carried—as is done now in town—away to the different fields and other places surrounding, where it can be utilised.

945. Have you given much thought to the subject as to the best mode of getting rid of it?—Do you mean with regard to these sites?

946. With regard to the Destitute Asylum?—No. I only inspected these places yesterday, and I should require a knowledge of the land surrounding the different sites before I could offer a positive opinion as to the best mode of disposing of the sewage from the establishments.

947. To bury it in the way you speak of you would require to purchase more land than is surrounding the Magill site?—Yes; you would want more land than you have at Magill, because you could not use for drainage purposes or for building the land at the back of the Industrial School. You would probably have to adopt a system of scavenging.

948. Do you not think that the best way to get rid of the excreta is to utilise it for the growing of fodder for cows, or for vegetables? Is that not the safest way?—Yes; that is the safest way when conditions are favorable. Of course the question of the disposal of sewage is a very wide one. What suits one place will not suit another. If you can carry it to a sewage farm or some such place, as you appear to have an idea of, I believe that is the better way of disposing of it. But in many instances the difficulties are found to be so great that they cannot adopt a system of that kind and have to adopt others.

949. But



Dr. Whittell,  
Nov. 30th, 1863.

949. But, from a limited population, such as we should have there—I suppose 1,000 people—there should not be great difficulty in disposing of the excreta?—It is found that from 1,000 people there are great difficulties in disposing of the excreta in some instances—in some little villages of England, I am now speaking of.

950. But would a dry or wet soil be best adapted for absorbing the sewage?—The porous soil—a dry soil, of course.

951. So that Goodwood would be better than Magill?—It would be better.

952. If you built on the twelve acres at Magill, you would have to purchase other land to get rid of the sewage?—Yes, unless you adopted a system of scavenging, which it is always desirable to avoid if possible.

953. Would the Magill site be likely to increase the sufferings of the old people from rheumatism?—I think it would very considerably increase the troubles of the older people connected with the establishment. Many of them suffer from heart affection. I know this from my experience as medical officer at the Hospital, where I have had to deal with a good many of these patients, and I think such a situation as the one at Magill would very materially interfere with the comfort of such patients.

954. I presume you would consider that a comparatively warm climate was best for old people, and a bracing climate for children?—I would prefer an equable climate for the old people. I think you would get it at Goodwood, and that is one of my reasons in favor of that site.

955. It is rather warm there?—Yes; but we do not want sudden changes at any time.

956. Do you not think that, if it could be arranged, it would be a good thing to locate the older people at Goodwood and the children at Magill?—That would be a question of economy. It would be more costly, of course; and I do not know that the site at Goodwood would not suit the children quite as well as the one at Magill. I think it would.

957. Can you give us an idea as to the comparative salubrity of the base of the hills—not Magill only, but reaching along there—as compared with the plains, say at Adelaide or Goodwood?—Yes; all round the base of the hills is, I believe, a very pernicious part of the colony, and not one desirable for residence. I think there is more fever to be found there than in any other parts of the colony.

958. And therefore it would be likely to cost the colony less in doctoring the people and keeping them well at Goodwood than at Magill?—Yes; at present. But I have a notion that the cause of the fevers round the base of the hills is removable, and I purpose going into that question next summer. I believe that probably, after a little while, these reasons will not have the same weight as at the present time.

959. But does it not arise from the configuration of the hills?—I am doubtful about that, as far as relates to epidemic disorders.

960. It could hardly result from imperfect scavenging as yet, in the paucity of population there is there?—I would not yet like to offer an opinion. I have the matter under observation, and I have arrived at some conclusions in my mind, but I am not yet ready to give them publicity.

961. (*By Mr. Haines*)—What distance would the idea you speak of apply from the foot of the hills?—Take the parts I know. We will take Magill, Mitcham, and Burnside. I think these are the places that would be embraced within that range.

962. Taking that into consideration, there would be a projection at the Teatree Gully site that would be rather beneficial than otherwise, supposing the hills projected in a certain direction to shut off these cold winds you speak of?—The protection from cold winds would be good, but you have to consider the fact that you are getting all the drainage and moisture from the upper part.

963. But I am speaking of a site level at the top, and protected from the breezes pretty nearly all round?—I would not like to give an opinion without seeing the site.

964. (*By Mr. Goode*)—Would not these hills, supposed to be projecting hills, cause the wind to come down there rather than prevent it coming, in the same way as Table Mountain, at Cape Town?—In many places in England that is found to be the same.

965. (*By the Chairman*)—Would you mind summarising again the points in which you consider Goodwood superior to Magill, and Magill superior to Goodwood?—I consider Goodwood superior from the quality of the soil, its less degree of exposure to sudden meteorological changes, and its accessibility and adaptation to the requirements of those who will have to reside on the site.

966. Then the Magill site's advantages?—From its elevation it is cooler in the summer, probably the air is purer, and the facilities for drainage, I think, are better. Those are the principal points.

967. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—And the facility for obtaining water is about equal?—I think so.

968. (*By the Chairman*)—Did you notice superficial drains on the ground at Magill?—Yes.

969. Did you notice that the ground did not absorb the water in those drains?—I noticed that.

970. You have said that in your opinion the Goodwood site would be as advantageous for the children as the Magill site?—I think so.

971. Now, having regard to the constitutions of the children—you get children with hereditary taints—do you think either of these sites superior to the other?—I think the children would be benefited by the dryer soil.

972. That is in favor of Goodwood, then?—Yes.

973. You say it is, generally speaking, undesirable to build on the slope of a hill. Perhaps you will give us the reasons?—On account of the drainage from the hills finding its way to the house, and so causing damp.

974. Any other reasons?—It is more exposed to certain winds than is desirable.

975. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—Is not Magill subject to fogs in the spring and autumn?—I never heard so. It may be so, but I do not know. You mean at the Orphanage.

976. I mean in that neighborhood?—I have no knowledge of that.

977. Looked at from a distance, we often see towards the later part of the day a thick heavy atmosphere towards the hills. It would be caused, I presume, by the hot air of the plains mingling with the colder air at the base of the hills?—I never heard any complaints of fogs in the neighborhood—that is, from my former patients there.

978. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—I suppose you have heard of Dr. Edmund Parkes, the great sanitary authority in England?—I have.

979. I want to call your attention to a few of the conditions he lays down. On page 289 he lays down the following conditions of soil affecting health:—



Soil may affect health—(1) By its conformation and elevation: (2) By the vegetation covering it: (3) By its mechanical structure, which influences absorption and radiation of heat; reflection of light; absorption and retention of water; movement of water over and through the soil; passage of air through soil; formation of dust: (4) By its chemical structure, which acts especially by altering the composition of the air over the soil, or the water running through it. In addition, the aspect of a place, and the amount of sunshine and light it receives, are very important. All these points should receive attention in reports on sites; and it will be found convenient to make the report in the above order.

Dr. Whittell,  
Nov. 30th, 1883.

I suppose it is important that the Commission should consider these things in deciding on the site for the Destitute Asylum?—Yes.

980. On page 292 Dr. Parkes says, in reference to absorption and retention of water—

Some soils absorb and retain water more than others; and some experiments have been made by Schübler on this point. Sand absorbs very little, clays about ten to twenty times more, and humus or common surface soil more than forty or fifty times as much as sand. Some soils retain water with great tenacity. After several months of long continued drought, Mr. Church found a light calcareous clay, loam subsoil, resting on the forest marble, contain from 19 to 28 per cent. of water. Loose sand will sometimes hold two gallons of water in a cubic foot (Anster.) Ordinary sandstone will hold one gallon. Clays often contain as much as 10 per cent. of water by weight.

As to the degree of warmth (page 369), Parkes says—

For Healthy Persons.—There appears no doubt that both infants and old persons require much artificial warmth, in addition even to abundant clothes and food. The lowering of the external temperature, especially when rapid, acts very depressingly on the very young and old; and when we remember the extraordinary vivifying effect of warmth we cannot be surprised at this.

There is another authority to whose words I would like to call your attention, namely, Dr. Aubrey Husband, who, on page 306 of his "Students' Handbook of Forensic Medicine and Medical Police," says:—

In selecting a site for a future town, the following points must be carefully considered. Topographical position:—(a) Elevation above the level of the sea: (b) Purity and hygrometric state of the atmosphere: (c) Vicinity of rivers and streams, and the supply of good potable water: (d) Vicinity of hills and mountains: (e) Vicinity of marshes: (f) Vicinity of the sea: (g) Vicinity of trees and forests: (h) Efficient drainage and sewerage. In the selection of a station or camp, besides the above, it will be necessary to see that there is a good supply of fuel for cooking and warming purposes.

On page 320, Dr. Husband, speaking of the vicinity of hills and mountains, says—

In hot climates the plains at the foot of lofty mountains are often most unhealthy; but the cold air rolling down the sides of snow-capped mountains renders the valleys at their base cool and pleasant. This is strikingly noticed on the Italian side of the Alps, and also on the plains of Granada, where the cold air from the Sierra Nevada lessens the excessive heat of a Spanish summer.

As to the vicinity of the sea, the doctor says—

As before stated, the heat of summer is modified by the presence of the sea, and the winters are rendered more bearable. In tropical countries the cool sea breezes render residence near the coast most pleasant. Sea air is also beneficial to strumous and phthisical sufferers.

I would like to read one other quotation from Parkes, who, on page 297, says—

Gravels of any depth are always healthy, except when they are much below the general surface, and water rises through them. Gravel hillocks are the healthiest of all sites, and the water, which often flows out in springs near the base, being held up by underlying clay, is very pure. There are both healthy and unhealthy sands. The healthy are the pure sands, which contain no organic matter, and are of considerable depth. The air is pure, and so is often the drinking water. Sometimes the drinking water contains enough iron to become hard, and even chalybeate. The unhealthy sands are those which, like the subsoil of the Landes, in south-west France, are composed of siliceous particles (and some iron), held together by a vegetable sediment.

I suppose, doctor, it is important that all these suggestions should be considered by the Commission in deciding on the site?—Quite so.

Mr. J. Robertson, J.P., called in and examined:

981. (*By the Chairman*)—John Robertson is your name?—Yes.

982. You are a justice of the peace?—Yes.

983. Where do you reside?—Golden Grove, near Teatree Gully.

984. Do you know the Government reserve near Golden Grove, section 5469?—I do.

985. And you are acquainted with the character of the soil there?—Yes.

986. In your opinion, is that section a suitable site for the purposes of a destitute asylum and for industrial schools?—I should say decidedly it is. Of course the nature of the soil is sandy, but it is well known that sand with moisture and manure will produce better results than almost any other soil you can get. It is a scrub section—scrubby at present—and the natural surface, or part of it, is light sand. Do you wish me to explain more fully?

987. Yes?—It is a light sand on part of it. There is a part of it which I think is a good sandy loam—a flat—which I would say, though I have not gone over it to measure it, was from eighteen to twenty acres of ground. That, in my opinion, is as good soil as you could get anywhere. In fact it will produce almost anything with manure.

988. So that that flat you would consider well adapted for the purpose of a garden for an establishment of that kind and for the purpose of disposing of the excreta?—Yes; principally for vegetables. It is very rich sandy loam for a vegetable garden.

989. What is your opinion as to the healthfulness of the site?—There can only be one opinion about it. I believe you have been there, Mr. Chief Justice. It is as pretty a view as you can get in the colony. You get a view of the gulf, the city, and surrounding country; very much the same as that from Teatree Gully.

990. Do you think it would be subject to gully winds?—I do not think so, as the range of hills forms a break at the back. The gullies do not go through the hill, but run into it.

991. You think it would be sheltered from the gully breezes?—Yes; I think it would.

992. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—Is there one portion of the Government reserve there swampy?—I do not know that you would call it a swamp. It has that tendency. It lies low, and in going through it at present—I took the trouble to do so the other day—there is a sort of moisture draining from the hills going through it.

993. Are you of opinion it would be calculated to induce fever in the event of the Destitute Asylum being there?—Certainly not.

994. (*By Mr. Haines*)—How many years have you lived in Golden Grove?—About forty-two.

995. You are well acquainted with the spring near Mr. William Ross's place?—Yes.

996. What is your opinion as to the quantity of water there?—I know in years gone by it used to be the principal spring for the people all round that part of the country. They took their stock to it, and I never knew it to approach running out in any way. I should think there would be a sufficient supply for a large population. It would, perhaps, want opening out a little.

997. (*By*

Mr. J. Robertson,  
Nov. 30th, 1883.



Mr. J. Robertson,  
Nov. 30th, 1883.

997. (*By the Chairman*)—Is it sufficiently high to supply section 5469?—My own impression was it was 100ft. over where the buildings would be put. I believe it has been tested, and found to be 80ft. above. I should think it would be sufficiently high to throw water over any building erected.

998. (*By Mr. Haines*)—You have seen some hard rains about that country?—Yes.

999. And, after them, how long has the moisture been on the surface of the soil?—It has very soon gone. We have had some very heavy rains just lately. Within a week we have had it come down like tropical showers, and within an hour afterwards, although the sand will be moist, the water soon evaporates and is absorbed by the sand.

1000. (*By Mr. Goode*)—You tell us you do not get gully winds there because the gullies do not go through the hills and merely run into them?—Yes.

1001. Is that not the kind of country that produces gully winds?—I think not.

1002. (*By the Chairman*)—Have you considered the question of removing a number of old people like those in the Destitute Asylum so great a distance from town. Would it not make it difficult for their friends to visit them?—I presume the Commission will remove it from town to some position, and there would be that difficulty in any case.

1003. It is a question between two or three miles and eleven and a half miles?—Supposing the Commission, or whoever have charge of the asylum, had a coach running once a fortnight or once a month, it would not be a very great expense. They have got to see their friends, and there would be some expense incurred whether they were there or in any other place.

1004. (*By Mr. Goode*)—I suppose, in the event of this building being put up there, it would necessitate a railway being constructed there. It would be likely to lead to that?—I do not know if it would necessitate it. There has been a line surveyed within five minutes' walk of the position where this building would be put. There has been a line surveyed already as a continuation of the Mount Pleasant line, and the House has already decided that this line should be continued from the stockade to Modbury.

1005. (*By Mr. Haines*)—No; it has not been passed?—It has been brought before the House, and the surveys have been made up to Modbury, and the line has been passed near this place, continuing on to Mount Pleasant.

Hon. R. D. Ross,  
Nov. 30th, 1883.

The Hon. R. D. Ross, M.P., Speaker of the House of Assembly, called in and examined :

1006. (*By the Chairman*)—Robert Dalrymple Ross is your name?—Yes.

1007. You are Speaker of the House of Assembly, and I think you reside at Highercombe?—Yes.

1008. And you know the neighborhood of Teatree Gully?—Very well indeed.

1009. Do you know the reserved section 5469?—Yes; Mrs. Baker has two small blocks of land adjoining it, which she lately acquired.

1010. Have you considered the eligibility or otherwise of that reserve as a site for the new Destitute Asylum and Industrial School?—I cannot say I have given it any great consideration. I have thought of the matter in a general way. I think it would be desirable, as far as the Destitute Asylum people are concerned, to remove them from town and the suburbs, and, so far as that locality is concerned, it has a great many recommendations.

1011. Perhaps you will state what these recommendations are?—In the first place you can get a large block of land. I am not sure of the size of the Government reserve, but with these two blocks of Mrs. Baker's, which she tells me are under offer to the Commission at a low figure, you can get the site cheaper than by selecting elsewhere.

1012. The cost of the land is less?—Yes; and you have a large extent.

1013. Now as to the character of the soil?—It is chiefly sandy, but there is no soil that will give a better return than sand if you have means of manuring it largely, particularly where the destitute people can be called upon to work. There is no soil in which their labor can be more profitably turned to account than in sandy soil, as it is easy working. But it would require a large quantity of manure, and I think that would be forthcoming from an institution of that character.

1014. What is your opinion as to the hygiene condition of that place?—The drainage is good, simply because the soil is sandy. That is one of its advantages for an institution of that sort. It is a fair elevation—about 600ft. above the sea level.

1015. Then as to water supply, which is a very important consideration. Have you considered that?—I do not think there can be any difficulty as to water. By light sinking you can get good water anywhere there.

1016. Are you aware that for an institution of that kind you will have to calculate upon about twenty-five gallons per head for each inmate?—I should fancy that the roof water, with the heavy rainfall at the foot of the hills, would very nearly give enough.

1017. Are you aware there is a spring with a considerable supply of water 80ft. or 100ft. higher than the section?—I was aware there was a spring, but I was not aware it was 80ft. above the section. That gets rid of the difficulty about the water supply.

1018. Do you know that spring?—I cannot say I do.

1019. As to the cost of building material; of course, it would be more costly building at this distance from town than nearer town?—I do not think so, as you have abundance of limestone and sand. They are now carting sand from the foot of the hills to town. It is exceedingly sharp and good sand, and there is abundance of stone. If anything, so far as building material is concerned, you get it cheaper there than near Adelaide.

1020. You say it is advantageous that the inmates of the Destitute Asylum should be out of town?—I think so.

1021. But do you consider it a disadvantage that the institution should be eleven and a half miles from town, making it difficult for the friends of the inmates to visit them?—A great thing in an institution of that sort is that the inmates should have some useful employment; and if they can be employed in cultivating vegetables for their own use, milking cows to give them milk and butter, and employment of that sort, which can be done where you have sufficient land, it would far out-balance any inconvenience in the distance from town. In fact, the distance is a recommendation, because we may fairly suppose that a few years hence Adelaide will spread out ten or twelve miles, and what are looked upon now as country places will then be suburbs. But if you put it two or three miles outside the city, before the institution has got a fair footing, it will be surrounded by buildings of all kinds. We see that at Magill and Norwood. Magill was looked upon as extreme country. It is now a suburb to all intents and purposes, and the day is not far distant that the institution



institution there will have to be removed back further, on account of its proximity to settlement. The way to look at it is to look at Melbourne and Sydney. Melbourne stretches, I suppose, from thirteen to fifteen miles—that is, Melbourne and its suburbs; Sydney stretches in the same way. And to any one riding in and out, and taking a bird's-eye view of the plains, as I do, it is astonishing to notice the spread of settlement that has taken place within the last few years.

1022. Do you think the spread of the suburbs will be as great during the next ten years as during the last?—I can see no reason why it should not. In fact, the difficulty is in the increase of population when the total is below 300,000. Beyond that the mere natural increase is such that it forms a large increase in the community every year.

1023. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Do I understand you to say there is, in your opinion, an undoubted supply of good water obtainable at Teatree Gully?—I cannot give any expression of opinion as to the water. I do not look upon that as a difficulty, because, from my own knowledge of all that country, I know you can get water.

1024. Will this section require a great deal of clearing to make it suitable for building on?—No.

1025. Have you compared this section with other sites suggested for the Destitute Asylum?—No. I have not given the matter any consideration, nor have I any knowledge of what has been proposed in connection with it.

1026. Do you know the aboriginal reserve at Goodwood?—I do by the map, but I do not know anything about it. But Goodwood is too low ground, and too near the city. It would be altogether unsuitable. In a very few years an institution at Goodwood or Burnside would be surrounded by a population which would extend from Glenelg and the Port and Adelaide. It will be in the thick of settlement, and to my mind, so far as destitute people are concerned, they should be away from the town; and they should have ample space allowed them, so that they can be employed to some extent, not only for purposes of health, but also to keep their minds engaged, and reduce the cost of their maintenance.

1027. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—You live in the neighborhood of Teatree Gully?—I live miles away in a different direction. There are two main roads between my residence and that site.

1028. Are you aware whether the neighborhood of this proposed site is subject to any sudden changes of temperature?—I do not think so, looking at the easy elevation from the sea. It is a gradual rise to the foot of the hills, and then the range rises a little abruptly. But up to that point the rise is almost gradual.

1029. Would you think that the changes at Teatree Gully would be somewhat similar to those at Magill, being about the same distance from the foot of the hills?—I do not think so. Magill is lower. The rise is not so great. Coming down from the mount you will see that the Mount Lofty range slopes off, and the plain is higher at Golden Grove than at Magill. That elevation gives a drainage, and where there is good drainage there are not these climatic changes you refer to.

1030. (*By the Chairman*)—Do you know if this particular section is within the influence of the gully winds?—I should not say so. I do not think any one can lay stress on gully winds in the district. In fact, it is an objection I never heard taken by any one living in that district. I may say that, as far as my own experience goes, the changes in connection with the night breezes are much greater upon heavy clayey soil and badly-drained soil than on a soil such as that at Golden Grove, having a fair elevation, good inclination, and a sandy bottom—in fact, a porous and well-drained soil. For instance, in driving, at Anstey's Hill one notices that on the top of the hill the air is warm. Directly you descend into Houghton—the moment you get into the Houghton valley—you feel the change at once, both in summer and winter.

1031. It is cooler?—It is an unpleasant air; it is not cooler. Living, as I do, on the hills, I often notice that after heavy rains the clouds are all below in the gullies, hanging over the gullies till 8 or 9 in the morning, whilst the higher parts of the range are free.

1032. Do you think this section is sufficiently elevated to be free from the fog?—Yes; I never see the clouds I speak of hanging over that direction. I do over the Sixth Creek, the Montacute, and Torrens valleys. And the instincts of animals show that they recognise this; they never camp in the valley, but always seek a higher point for camping, because it is the warmest. Sheep, cattle, and horses, and all animals do that. Any one who watches will admit that you seldom in fine weather see clouds hanging over the hills, but in the gullies, and there they hang about for hours together till the sun gets out and they are dissipated. One of the mistakes in connection with the Magill Orphanage is that it is built on the face of the hill. There can be no more unhealthy site than to build a house on the face of hills. I remember an instance in the tropics, in one of the West Indian islands, where a gentleman built a large house against the face of a hill. He had the face of the hill cut down, and built a large and expensive house against it. Several members of his family died there, and it was looked upon as an unhealthy place. It was easily accounted for. Of course in the tropics, at night, the miasma rises for about 12ft. and keeps floating along till it gets to the range of hills and then reverberates and recoils and gradually escapes. In building a house against the face of a hill, the miasma and heavy gases go along without rising, and they hang about for some time there till drifted in some other direction. That becomes especially important where you are building against the face of a hill in proximity to a large city. All the carbonic acid gas and miasmatic gases, if I may use the term, are much heavier than common air. The distance it rises is put down from 12ft. to 15ft. In Demerara, for instance, no one dreams of living on the ground floor, they dare not do it. It is almost certain death to sleep there on the ground floor, simply on that account.

The Rev. J. R. Fergusson called in and examined:

1033. James Rankine Fergusson is your name?—Yes.

1034. I think you are a Presbyterian clergyman, living at Teatree Gully?—I am a Congregational minister.

1035. Residing at Teatree Gully?—At Golden Grove.

1036. I think you know reserve No. 5469 near Golden Grove?—Yes.

1037. How many years have you known it?—I have known the neighborhood for eighteen years.

1038. Have you formed an opinion as to whether that section is or is not an eligible site for the purposes of the Destitute Asylum and Industrial School?—Well, for certain reasons I think the section is suitable. There can be no mistake with regard to its healthfulness. Of course, knowing the district for all that time, I can say there is very little sickness in it. I have had my own family brought up there. It has a soil which of course is not rich, and the higher part is white sand and poor soil; but there are other parts having more vegetable matter, and they are capable of growing vegetables and fruit for domestic uses. My own garden is very much the same altitude and is a good garden.

No. 228.

1039. You



Rev. J. R. Ferguson,  
Nov. 30th, 1883.

1039. You mean the lower and damper part would be a productive garden soil?—I believe so.
1040. And would be calculated to give light labor to the inmates of such an institution?—I believe so.
1041. As to drainage; could it be easily done?—I do not think drainage would be required; not from my experience.
1042. There must be some drainage from an institution of that kind?—From the buildings, you mean. I see.
1043. I mean would the soil absorb the sewerage?—The more the refuse can be utilised in the way of manure the better.
1044. Is this place subject at all to gully winds?—Not there.
1045. It is out of the influence of them?—The direct eastward part is the high part of the range.
1046. And it is above the influence of the gully winds?—It is under them, protected by the range.
1047. Do you not think it would be a disadvantage and inconvenient for the inmates to be at such a great distance from their friends, at a place like that, which is rather inaccessible?—I thought it would be a great advantage for them to be away from their friends.
1048. In what way?—Coming down to town, on the days when they are about the streets, we often witness not very pleasant scenes. I think the further they are away the better.
1049. That is to say, when they have their holiday the inmates would not be liable to drift into public-houses?—Not at all.
1050. Would it not be inconvenient for their friends to have to travel that distance to see them?—Unless facilities for travelling were promoted. No doubt there will be greater facilities in the course of a few years. There can be no doubt of that. I reckon the distance as about fourteen miles from Adelaide, and from Teatree Gully, to which there are two mail coaches every day, the distance may be three miles.
1051. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Can you tell us anything as to the water supply?—There is a spring.
1052. On this section?—Not on it, but on a section of private property belonging to Mr. Campbell. It is a permanent spring. I should reckon it is about a mile from the section; coming round one elevation it would be about one mile away.
1053. (*By Mr. Thompson*)—I understand you have lived in the neighborhood for some years?—I have been about the neighborhood, but I have only lived there for seven years.
1054. Are you subject to any sudden changes from heat to cold; extreme heat in the summer time?—Oh, yes.
1055. And from sudden changes?—Not more so, I should think, than any other parts of the colony.
1056. Not subject to fogs?—Oh, no.
1057. Not in the spring and autumn?—Not fogs.
1058. (*By Dr. O'Connell*)—How do you explain that there are no gully winds there in the proximity to the hills?—Because there is no gully exactly to the eastward. The gully winds are usually east winds. On the west side of the range, of course, the gully winds are necessarily east winds. There is no gully directly to the eastward of this section. Of course there are none to the westward.
1059. (*By Mr. Haines*)—You refer to the spring being on private property. Perhaps you are not aware of the Government reserve there?—Where that spring is?
1060. Campbell's spring. You appeared not to be aware it was on a Government reserve?—I was not aware of that. The late Mr. Campbell showed me the spring.
1061. (*By the Chairman*)—And you thought it was his property?—His property surrounds it.
1062. (*By Mr. Haines*)—You never knew it go dry in the driest summer?—No. It was pointed out to me as a permanent spring.

Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Nov. 30th, 1883.

Mr. T. S. Reed, Chairman of the Destitute Board, called in and further examined:

1063. (*By the Chairman*)—You accompanied the Commission last Friday for the purpose of examining the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum to see if the buildings were adapted for the purposes of the Destitute Asylum?—I did.
1064. In your opinion would that be a suitable place for the institution?—I consider the Lunatic Asylum quite unsuitable for the purposes of the Destitute Asylum.
1065. Why?—The buildings are exceedingly scattered, and in their present form would be far more inconvenient than under our present conditions at the Destitute Asylum. The main object at the Lunatic Asylum is evidently isolation of the inmates in separate dormitories, of which there are 100. The leading principle with us is associated rooms, and these should be, as a necessity, on the ground floor, from the general character of all our inmates. Out of 230 male inmates we have ninety who are bedridden. Out of 115 female inmates we have forty-six who are bedridden, and the general character of the whole of the inmates would render rooms on the ground floor an absolute necessity. Then, again, the associated rooms at the Lunatic Asylum are very few in number, and limited as to extent of accommodation. The greater number of them are on the first story and in the attic.
1066. And what accommodation is there in these associated rooms?—Of the ten associated rooms at the Lunatic Asylum, five are for three or four beds, four from six to nine beds, and one to hold twenty-nine beds. That is equivalent to sixty-eight beds and about sixty single dormitories, or a total of 128. That is only two-thirds of our present number of male inmates.
1067. Altogether?—Yes. The rooms for females are eleven associated rooms—one for only nineteen, four for from twelve to fourteen, and the remainder with from two to four beds only. That is equal to eighty-eight in associated rooms and thirty-eight single dormitories, making about 126. That is about the number of females they have.
1068. And what is the number of females you have?—We have just about the same number, 115 or 120.
1069. Then the buildings at the Adelaide Asylum are not adapted for the Destitute Asylum; and if they were, they do not afford sufficient accommodation?—No.
1070. And they could not readily be adapted to the purpose?—No. We should have to throw smaller dormitories into one, and take down the walls of the majority of the single dormitories.
1071. Will you tell us the number of men amongst the inmates who would be able to do light labor in the garden—I do not mean to say do a day's work, but to do light work in the garden?—How many hours in the day?
1072. I want to know what their working capabilities are. How many would be able to do a day's work?—Not one.
1073. How



Mr. T. S. Reed,  
Nov. 30th, 1883.

1073. How many half a day's work?—Not six.

1074. How many a quarter day's work?—Well, that is going to an extreme calculation. We have about seventy-five men who are engaged at the Destitute Asylum and at Magill in light work, and exceedingly light work it is. The average age of these men is as nearly as possible sixty-nine or seventy years, some being between eighty and ninety. The strongest of these men are employed in stone-breaking.

1075. How many men are engaged in stone-breaking?—About twelve or fourteen.

1076. Could they not do light gardening?—There are not four who could dig from two to four hours in the day—certainly not for three hours consecutively.

1077. How are the other men engaged?—There are about thirteen men engaged in stone-breaking. There are four men engaged at Magill, and one of these is seventy-two years of age. There are seven men engaged in the sick wards; but that is merely in attending on the sick. It is an office requiring very little strength; they are just chosen for their suitability in attending on the sick. I should think there are about a dozen men employed in scrubbing and cleaning. But that is one great disadvantage presented by the Lunatic Asylum—that it would be absolutely impossible for us, out of our inmates, to furnish the labor required in keeping so many small rooms clean; because the strongest of our men who are employed in scrubbing and cleaning cannot stoop or kneel, and their scrubbing now is simply done with long stiff scrubbers. Of the strongest of our men two are paralysed, one has only one leg, another is suffering from hernia and stricture, another from phthisis, another is almost as deaf as a stone, and the remainder are suffering from senility. I can read you their ages if you wish. The only man we have engaged in the garden at Adelaide is eighty-two years of age.

1078. What does he do?—He potters about. These men cannot dig. If it required hard work to get the spade into the soil it would be out of the question.

1079. (*By Mr. Haines*)—They could not dig at Magill, then?—No.

1080. (*By the Chairman*)—Would they be able to dig any soil like the Teatree Gully site?—The flat at Teatree Gully is soft ground and permeated with moisture. It was only an hour ago I had any idea that the extent of that moist ground was so great as it is. It is about twenty acres, I understand. Of course soft ground can be more easily dug.

1081. How many men would be able to work on that?—We may have half a dozen who could potter about with a spade for two or three hours a day.

1082. And would they have to be withdrawn from attendance on the others?—They would have to be withdrawn from stone-breaking. If you require our present list of inmates I can give it.

1083. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—Of all the sites you have inspected—that is to say, Teatree Gully site, Goodwood, Magill, and various other sections on the Hilton and Richmond road, which do you think the most eligible for the main establishment in every respect?—I consider Magill is, from the reasons I stated when last giving evidence. I think so not only from the quantity of land which is in possession and purchased by the Government, but also from the healthy position, the purity of the air, and the elevation and its general healthy conditions. I think these are abundantly proved, not only by the absence of illness among the inmates at the Industrial School—children, officers, and nurses—proceeding from any local causes, but also from the temporary residence of our own old inmates at Magill. We have had four of these inmates living there for the last two or three years, and certainly under much more unfavorable conditions than they would in town, because they are living in iron-roofed rooms, and therefore subject to greater extremes of temperature during the night and day than they would be in town; and they have worked steadily on as far as their age and infirmity would allow them.

1084. Then do I understand you to say that in every respect you consider Magill the most eligible site for us to recommend the removal of the Destitute Asylum to?—Taking all things into consideration, certainly so.

Commission adjourned.

Friday, December 7th, 1883.

Present—

The Chief Justice in the chair.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C.  
Mr. W. Haines, M.P.  
Mr. C. H. Goode, J.P.

Mr. H. W. Thompson, J.P.  
Dr. O'Connell.

Dr. Whittell, President of the Central Board of Health, called in and further examined:

1085. (*By the Chairman*)—Since our last meeting you have examined Teatree Gully site?—Yes, I visited it.

1086. Will you give us your opinion as to the eligibility or otherwise of that site, irrespective of distance first?—I think it is a charming site, and, irrespective of distance, well adapted for a public institution.

1087. Do you think the soil adapted for the institution?—So far as I saw of it I think it is.

1088. Then as to the altitude and climate?—The altitude is 700ft., tableland, at the top of the hill I was taken to, and I should judge from the surroundings it would be a very healthy site. I should judge so, though it is only from an opinion formed after a visit extending over an hour or an hour and a half. One wants to see a site more than once and see it in different seasons to be quite sure as to its fitness. But, so far as I could form an opinion from the time I spent there, it is in every way suitable for an institution such as you require.

1089. Now putting aside the question of distance altogether, what would be your opinion of that site as compared with Goodwood and Magill?—With the reservation you have given me I should say it is a better site than either of the other two.

1090. Do you think it would be free from gully winds?—I think it would.

1091. Then as to the water supply; can you give us any information as to that?—Only what I was told by Mr. Haines, one of the Commission, who was with me and who told me there was a water supply to be obtained a mile or a mile and a half distant, from springs, and that the water was of excellent quality. I understood I was to have a quantity of water for the purpose of examining it, microscopically of course. I could not give a complete chemical examination. But as yet I have not received any.

1092. If we are able to obtain water you could oblige us with a report?—I could report microscopically but not chemically on it. I have no laboratory where I could make chemical analyses. 1093. I

Dr. Whittell,  
Dec. 7th, 1883.



Dr. Whittell,  
Dec. 7th, 1883.

1093. I suppose a microscopical examination would be sufficient for practical purposes?—I could give you a fair idea of it.

1094. I think all the streams down the hills—practically all of them along these hills—are fresh?—I believe they are. You mean the different creeks?

1095. Yes?—I think they are.

1096. Now I will ask your opinion as to the eligibility of this site, having regard to its distance from town?—Having regard to its distance from town and its general accessibility, I am afraid that it is impossible to adopt it with any degree of safety. I think it would be often very inconvenient and impracticable.

1097. On what grounds?—Distance, and the difficulty of access.

1098. Why do you think the distance objectionable?—The distance is objectionable because the institution would be more difficult to manage from Adelaide, and it would be objectionable on account of the removal of the different people who have to be taken there and be brought back from there. It would be objectionable, also, inasmuch as it would prevent the old people who are there, from receiving visits from friends in town, and also would prevent them from visiting their friends and deriving that comfort which is necessarily associated with the seeing of old friends and neighbors with whom they have been connected perhaps for many years.

1099. Now supposing there were a railway and tramway constructed to the immediate neighborhood, would that obviate the objections you have mentioned?—It would obviate it to some extent, but not altogether. The expense involved would still be very great. Of course that expense in the case of persons visiting these people would fall on people who are not able to bear it.

1100. Now with respect to the lying-in department; in the event of the main Destitute Asylum establishment being removed into the country, do you think it desirable to remove the lying-in department to the same neighborhood, or should it remain in town?—If you went to Goodwood, I should be disposed to take it there. I do not think there would be great inconvenience in taking it there. It might be necessary to keep one or two wards in town for urgent cases, but the majority of cases should be dealt with at Goodwood.

1101. (*By the Hon. M. Salom*)—You have visited the various sites proposed?—I have seen four sites.

1102. You consider Teatree Gully is equal in all sanitary points to any of the others; or what is its relative merits?—I think it is certainly equal to the others, and perhaps a little superior.

1103. Have you any experience as to the working of destitute asylums in England?—No.

1104. Are you acquainted with the localities of destitute asylums in England?—Such as I knew, say Birmingham and in other places, the locality is close to the city.

1105. But that would be in connection with large manufacturing towns?—Yes.

1106. I would ask you more particularly as to the provincial towns—the smaller towns in the country as it were. Are the institutions there in the city or outside the city in such cases?—Generally outside. You must understand that in England there is a union of various towns, and all contribute to one central workhouse; and that workhouse is situated in the centre of that district so as to be convenient of access from all the different towns that contribute towards the support of it.

1107. Are any of these institutions placed within what might be called gardens or grounds sufficient to employ the inmates?—There may be many such, but I do not know. I have not sufficient experience to give you a general idea of it. Those that I have known have some little ground, but not much.

1108. I presume you know the sort of people who inhabit our Destitute Asylum?—Oh, yes; I know them very well.

1109. Do you think there are many of them who might be employed in light garden pursuits or agricultural pursuits?—I should say not.

1110. Do you consider that people who go to the Destitute Asylum here are more decrepit from old age and infirmity than the class of people who go to the unions in England?—They are a different class altogether, so far as my observations go. I think, in accordance with the Destitute Asylum rules here, a man who is able to work does not gain admission into the Asylum.

1111. I understand you to say then that you do not think, taking all things into consideration, that the site at Teatree Gully would be as workable or as available for the comfort of those unfortunate persons who have to go there as a site nearer town?—I think it would be found very expensive in working and much more inconvenient than an establishment nearer town.

1112. You are aware it is absolutely necessary that the main establishment should be taken some short distance from town?—I was not aware it was absolutely necessary; but I presume it is.

1113. That seems to be a common idea just now?—Yes.

1114. Would your objection hold with regard to the Goodwood site, or do you go in for centralisation in town?—I would rather have the destitute poor a little outside town.

1115. Would Goodwood site have the same objection with regard to distance as the Teatree Gully site?—No.

1116. (*By Mr. Haines*)—You seem to lay great stress on the distance. Do you think that friends would visit inmates at Goodwood in preference to going to Teatree Gully if they could get to Teatree Gully at a cheap rate?—I am certain they would.

1117. Do you think many friends visit these poor people?—Yes; I imagine a good many do; and the poor people have opportunities of visiting their friends if they are near to them.

1118. I suppose you are aware that in that institution there are those who have got friends who would never see them?—I am not aware of that; but it is very likely.

1119. You are not aware that there are people in the Destitute Asylum whose friends are pretty well off, and who are put there to be kept from their friends. I suppose you never thought of that?—I imagine it is an illegal thing. Their relations would have to support them if they were well off.

1120. Suppose a wife had a bad husband put there for protection, and he was allowed to go out and annoy his wife and family; would it not be an objection?—It would be a question for Mr. Peterswald.

1121. In that case it would be well to have them away from their friends?—I think Mr. Peterswald could deal with a thing of that sort; and it would be so exceptional that I do not think one could take it into consideration in deciding on a site for a building of this kind.

1122. You speak as to cost. Do you not think the cost would be considerable in twelve months to take them to Goodwood if the buildings were erected there; say to take them by tramcar?—I noticed that the Government railway passed quite close to the Goodwood site, and they could be easily taken by train by an arrangement with the Government authorities, and could be actually placed on the ground.

1123. Are



1123. Are you acquainted with the soil at Goodwood, doctor—as to its working facilities?—I have no practical knowledge of it.

Dr. Whittell,  
Dec. 7th, 1883.

1124. I suppose old people would not be able to dig what we call close loam in the summer time? Where are you living yourself?—At the Bay.

1125. You get sandy soils there. You can move that sandy soil summer or winter?—Yes.

1126. Were you not living near the city some time ago?—I lived in the city.

1127. You have seen soils round the city very sticky when dug?—Yes. I have known them sticky.

1128. And in summer extremely hard on the surface all round the city?—Yes.

1129. Well, old people would not be able to move that in the summer, or work it in the winter?—The old people in these asylums are not willing to do much work, and would not do it.

1130. Do you not think that some, from natural habits of industry, would be glad to have the privilege of working a little plot of ground?—I think the people who get there have lost their habit of industry long before they get there, or they would not, in the majority of cases, find their way into the institution.

1131. Then you think the country is called upon to find everything in favor of them, and not give them an opportunity of earning a little in return?—That is putting it in a broad way. I did not say anything about not giving them the opportunity. They can have the opportunity if the means are suitable for them. But you will find they will not work if they can be kept without.

1132. Now do you not think that thirty years hence, with the natural increase of the population, there will be an increase of stronger-bodied persons in the Destitute Asylum?—I see no reason why it should be so. A good deal will depend on the number of public-houses established.

1133. How do you account for that class of people going into the unions at home?—There is more actual destitution in England than here. I mean by that, that although a man may be willing to work, he cannot get work there, and consequently his family is reduced to starvation, and to the necessity of applying for parochial relief. I believe there is no such thing as destitution in this country for any able-bodied men.

1134. Will that not apply in fifty years from now?—I do not believe it will. I might explain that I am looking to the habits of the people. If the habits of the people do not become worse than they are now, then I do not think the conditions will change.

1135. (*By Mr. Goode*)—You have spoken of the advantage of having institutions such as this accessible, on the ground of the inmates' friends being able to visit them?—Yes.

1136. Do you think it is not desirable they should be accessible for the purpose of having the public eye upon them?—No doubt it would have a beneficial effect on the working of such an institution and prevent abuses.

1137. Taking all things into consideration—the distance and the acknowledged salubrity of the climate, and the goodness of the soil at Teatree Gully, and its adaptability—can you recommend the Teatree Gully site?—No; I cannot. I cannot recommend it on account of the distance and difficulty of access.

1138. (*By the Chairman*)—But supposing a railway were constructed to within a few hundred yards of that site, would your objections on the score of distance then be overcome?—Not entirely. There would still be the cost of working the railway in conveying people. It is a certain amount of cost; and the visiting of friends to the inmates and of the inmates to their friends would still present some objections.

Commission adjourned.







# APPENDICES.

## A.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The petition of the undersigned :

Sheweth—

That your petitioners have long been of opinion that the powers conferred on the Destitute Board by Act of Parliament and by regulations have been used and employed in such a way as to infringe the right of religious liberty guaranteed to the inmates of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools under charge of the Board, and to destroy the confidence of your petitioners in the impartial administration of the above Act.

That from a return ordered by your Honorable House to be printed—Parliamentary Paper, No. 64 of 1873—it appears that out of the twenty-nine Roman Catholic inmates of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools placed out to service under the boarding-out system, ten of these inmates were placed out in families of a religion different from their own, and six at least of the ten in localities where they could not receive the ministrations of their religion.

That since the publication of the above returns the Destitute Board, in view of the injustice therein revealed, decided that no inmate of an Industrial or Reformatory School should be placed out in a family of a faith other than that of the said inmate.

That the power of placing out children on his own responsibility and without previous reference to the Board conferred on the Chairman by the Board, did, by the abuse thereof, lead to the infringement of the above resolution—consequent on this abuse, and in order to avoid its repetition, the Board decided that the faith of the child and of the foster parent should in all cases be duly minuted; but your petitioners are informed these minutes were not regularly made, thus the Chairman can and has placed out children of the Catholic faith with families of another faith, and by omitting to report such irregularity the children have been deprived of the ministrations of their own religion.

That by a return made to the order of this Honorable House (Parliamentary Paper, No. 108 of 1882) it appears that Anne Deers and her brother were surrendered to the care of the Destitute Board, in the terms of the Act, by their mother, who, as directed by the Act (see Schedule to Act No. 26, 1872), stated the children's religious faith in the words as follow:—*The said children being Roman Catholics, I desire that they be educated in that faith.* However, in the month of June, 1878, the Chairman of the Board for the time being, the late J. M. Solomon, placed out Anne Deers, then aged 3½ years, with a Mr. Potter, a Protestant.

That by the rules and regulations passed by the Destitute Board, and sanctioned by Parliament (*vide* Parliamentary Paper, No. 41 of 1873), it is ordered (Section XIII., Rules 2 and 3, page 14) that "the Chairman, or some other person appointed by the Board, shall visit every child so placed out once at least every six months, and report in writing to the Board;" but the present Chairman, without consulting the Board, did, after the decease of Mr. Potter, direct that the child, Anne Deers, be no longer visited, and left her under the charge of Mrs. Potter.

That on the 8th day of September, 1881, the attention of the Board was called to these facts. The Board then again passed the following resolutions:—*That no child be boarded out with, licensed to, or adopted by any person professing a religion different to the religion of such child.—That the record in the Minute Book of the boarding-out, licensing or adoption of any child, specify also the religion of such child, and of his or her foster parents,* and directed that the child, Anne Deers, should be returned; and at a subsequent meeting, on the report that Mrs. Potter refused to allow the child to return, it was ordered that an officer of the Board, empowered under section 81, be sent to bring the child back. In pursuance thereof, Mr. Atkinson, one of the officers of the Board, was sent by the Chairman. Your petitioners are, however, informed that in the month of November, 1881, this Catholic child, Anne Deers, was duly licensed by the Chairman, as he states, by order of the Board, to the said Mrs. Potter, who had previously distinctly declared her express intention of bringing up the child as a Protestant.

That by this perversion of the faith of Anne Deers, an infant, the religious liberty of the child is infringed, and the agreement with her mother broken, and an injustice perpetrated on the Catholic community. That there are no circumstances in the case which could warrant such an infringement of religious liberty, such a breach of faith, and such an injustice to a whole community. This petition further sheweth—

That the Catholic teachers, whose duty it has been for many years past to visit the Industrial and Reformatory Schools for the purpose of instructing Catholic children, can testify to the undermining of the religious faith of these children.

That changes of faith have taken place amongst the children whilst in these schools, and that in every instance the change has been from the Roman Catholic faith into some other.

That in the Reformatory Schools, the children, without regard to their declared religion, with the full cognisance of the authorities, have been invited (which in their position is equivalent to having been compelled) to attend the ministrations of others than those of their own faith.

That the statements published in Parliamentary Paper No. 107, relating to the boy Ashwood, point to the fact that these attempts at proselytising have not ceased.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House in its wisdom, order such an inquiry to be made, and do such acts as will lead to the return of the child, Anne Deers, to the faith she has been separated from, and to the future impartial administration of the Destitute Act and Regulations.

And your petitioners will, in duty bound, ever pray.

## B.

### OFFICERS OF THE DESTITUTE ASYLUM AND THEIR RESPECTIVE DUTIES.

Those marked \* have apartments, rations, fuel, and light.

#### *Destitute Asylum—*

Chairman of the Board, T. S. Reed, £450 per annum..... Direct control and supervision of the destitution of the colony and of the various institutions and branches attached to the department.

\*Superintendent



*Superintendent and Secretary, A. Lindsay, £330 per annum ..	Personal supervision of the Asylum and various institutions, also of the clerical work, and receiving applications for relief and admission for consideration of the Chairman, &c., &c.
Visiting Officer, W. T. Elliott, £210 per annum .....	To inquire into and report the circumstances of all applicants for relief, &c., &c.
(Also a travelling allowance of £40 per annum.)	
Accountant, J. B. Whiting, £210 per annum .....	} To carry out the various clerical work of the department assigned to them.
Clerk, J. T. Foale, £210 per annum .....	
Clerk, T. H. Atkinson, £140 per annum .....	
Clerk, A. H. Nootnagel, £100 per annum .....	
Junior Clerk, W. H. Fisher, £80 per annum .....	
*Storekeeper, W. E. Miller, £150 per annum .....	Having charge of all stores, and being responsible for their proper issue.
Medical Officer, Jas Mann, £600 per annum .....	To give medical attendance to inmates of the Destitute Asylum? Lying-in Home, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, Magill outdoor poor, and the districts of Norwood, Kensington, and Stepney.
(Also £104, for two forage allowances.)	
*Matron, A. G. Kenny, £8 6s. 8d. per month .....	General management and supervision of the female branch of the Asylum.
*Sick Attendant, Joseph Lucas, 3s. 6d. per diem .....	
*Wardsman, Lloyd Summers, 4s. 6d. per diem .....	
*Wardsman, Wm. Edwards, 3s. 6d. per diem .....	
*Wardsman, Joseph White, 3s. 6d. per diem .....	
*Nurse, E. Nield, 17s. per week .....	
*Nurse, E. Corbin, 17s. per week .....	
*Attendant, C. Littlejohn, 17s. per week .....	
*Cook, C. Byrne, 17s. per week .....	
*Scullerymaid, A Kelly, 14s. per week .....	

*Lying-in Department—*

*Matron, Ellen Thompson, £75 per annum .....	General management and supervision of the department
*Nurse and Cook, Emma Kruger, 20s. per week .....	

*Girls' Reformatory—*

*Matron, A. Williams, £70 per annum .....	General management and supervision of the Reformatory.
*Wardswoman, S. Turner, 2s. 6d. per diem .....	
*Wardswoman, C. Martin, 2s. 6d. per diem .....	
*Wardswoman, E. Dickenson, 2s. 6d. per diem .....	
*Cook, &c., S. Eames, 2s. 6d. per diem .....	

*Industrial School—*

*Matron, A. Mercer, £100 per annum .....	General management and supervision of the School.
*Schoolmistress, M. Leader, £52 per annum .....	
*Assistant do., 16s. per week .....	
*Cook, E. Kinneard, 15s. per week .....	
*Laundrymaid, B. Collins, 14s. per week .....	
*Needlewoman, J. Ross, 14s. per week .....	
*Nurse, C. Leyden, 14s. per week .....	
*Nurse, M. A. Yeatmann, 14s. per week .....	
*Nurse, A. Nurton, 14s. per week .....	
*Nurse, A. Hodges, 14s. per week .....	
*Night nurse, J. Dunkin, 14s. per week .....	
*Gardener, T. Hollis, 30s. per week .....	
*Laborer, E. Slattery, 3s. per diem .....	

*Boarded-out Children—*

Visiting Inspector, H. Harslett, £17 10s. per month .....	To visit and report upon children placed out by the board. To seek for suitable homes for the adoption of children, &c.
(Also £104, for forage allowances, and 8s. per diem additional while travelling.)	
Inspectress, Annie Kelly, £52 per annum .....	To inspect and report upon infants in charge of foster-mothers licensed by the board, &c., &c.

*Criminal and Deserted Children—*

*Superintendent, John Redman, £130 per annum .....	General management and supervision of the Reformatory Hulk.
*Shoemaker, H. Kaiser, £2 2s. per week .....	
*Tailor, G. Bonner, £2 2s. per week .....	
*Ship carpenter and wardsman, A. Heggie, £10 per month .....	
*Shipkeeper and wardsman, J. Button, £10 per month .....	
*Cook, F. Prince, 10s. per week .....	

*Country Districts, Auxiliary Boards—*

Clerk, Kooringa, A. H. Forder, £40 per annum .....	To receive applications for relief, inquiring into their circumstances, and adjudicating the relief needed, subject to approval of Chairman.
Clerk, Mount Gambier, A. K. Varley, £50 per annum .....	} To receive, in their respective districts, applications for relief. To inquire into their circumstances, reporting thereon to the representing officer, in order that the relief may be adjudicated, and forwarded, on the usual form, to the Chairman for approval.
Clerk, Wallaroo, N. D. Bennett, £40 per annum .....	
Clerk, Wallaroo, J. T. Keats, £50 per annum .....	
Clerk, Port Augusta, W. J. Trembath, £25 per annum .....	

The public bodies in correspondence with the Destitute Department comprise the corporations and district councils of the colony—about 140 in number—who receive applications for relief at the close of every quarter, recording the circumstances of the applicants on forms, which are then forwarded to the Chairman for adjudication.



**C.**

RETURN for the Destitute Act Commission showing :—

1. The site of the various institutions under the control of the Destitute Board, with the area of ground in connection with each.
2. The number of yards.
3. The number of wards, kitchens, and other rooms.
4. The number of beds.
5. The number of inmates on June 4th, 1883.

DESTITUTE ASYLUM.

1. Site—North-terrace, Adelaide; area, about four acres.
2. Number of yards, 3.
3. Number of wards, 29; kitchen, 1; other rooms, 58—viz., offices, 4; officers' quarters, 28 (including Superintendent's and Matron's houses); storerooms, 5; dining-rooms, 4; workrooms, 6; washhouse, 1; lavatories and bathrooms, 6; library, 1; chapel, 1; medical officer's rooms, 2.
4. Number of beds, 356; cots, 10. Total, 366.
5. Number of inmates on June 4th, 1883—Adults, 339; infants, 9. Total, 348.

LYING-IN DEPARTMENT.

1. Site—Destitute Asylum, Adelaide; area, about half an acre.
2. Number of yards, 1.
3. Number of wards, 5; kitchen, 1; other rooms, 10—viz., dining-room, 1; officers' quarters, 4; store, 1; nurseries, 2; lavatory and bathroom, 1; washhouse, 1.
4. Number of beds, 39; cots, 6. Total, 45.
5. Number of inmates on June 4th, 1883—Adults, 29; infants, 24. Total, 53.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

1. Site—Magill; area, about ninety-five acres.
2. Number of yards, 2.
3. Number of wards, 7; kitchen, 1; other rooms, 27—viz., dining-room, 1; office, 1; officers' quarters, 5; classroom, 1; schoolroom, 1; playrooms, 2; sickrooms, 2; storerooms and pantries, 5; workroom, 1; laundry, 1; sculleries, 2; lavatories, 2; bathrooms, 2; dairy, 1.
4. Number of beds, 139.
5. Number of inmates on June 4th, 1883—Boys, 74; girls, 56. Total, 130.

GIRLS' REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

1. Site—Part of Industrial School, Magill; area, about half an acre.
2. Number of yards, 1.
3. Number of wards, 3; kitchen, 1; other rooms, 13—viz., dining-rooms, 3; office, 1; storeroom, 1; officers' quarters, 3; laundry, 1; bathroom, 1; cells, 3.
4. Number of beds, 29.
5. Number of inmates on June 4th, 1883, 9.

REFORMATORY HULK FITZJAMES.

1. Site—Moored in Largs Bay.
3. Number of wards, 2; kitchen, 1; other rooms, 28—viz., dining-room, 1; officers' quarters, 8; office, 1; storerooms (small), 9; workshops, 2; lavatories and bathrooms, 5; spare room and main cabin, 2.
4. Number of beds, 69.
5. Number of inmates on June 4th, 1883, 61.

ARTHUR LINDSAY, Superintendent,  
pro Chairman (absent, ill).

**D.**

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

Return of the Religious Persuasions of the Children at present in the Schools under the Control of the Destitute Board.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Number of Inmates.
	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	
Industrial School, Magill .....	49	25	37	19	130
Girls' Reformatory, Magill.....	—	—	5	4	9
Boys' Reformatory, hulk Fitzjames .....	45	16	—	—	61
Totals .....	94	41	42	23	200

Total number Protestant children ..... 136  
 Total number Roman Catholic children ..... 64  
 Total number ..... 200

Destitute Board Office, June 7th, 1883.

ARTHUR LINDSAY, Superintendent,  
pro Chairman (absent, ill).



**E.**

Return showing the Number of Male Prisoners in H.M. Gaol, Adelaide, under Twenty-one years of age, Offence, Sentence, Date of Conviction, &c., on September 4th, 1883.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	By what Court.	Freedom due.
		yrs. ms.					
1	William John Pretty..	16 9	{ Larceny	3 c. months } 6 months'	July 3/83	Woodside	Jan. 2/84
2	Thomas Anderson ....	18 4	Larceny	3 c. months } h. l.	July 6/83	Police	Sept. 5/83
3	Frederick Otto Anches	16 7	Stealing from shop door	2 c. months' h. l.	July 27/83	Police	Sept. 6/83
4	August Fahrman .....	20 1	Larceny	2 c. months' h. l.	Aug. 1/83	Mount Barker	Sept. 30/83
5	Patrick Carey .....	20 5	Using a horse without authority of owner	£12 12s., or 2 months' h. l.	July 16/83	Police	Sept. 15/83
6	William Edge .....	20 4	Common assault	6 c. months' h. l.	Aug. 7/83	Supreme	Feb. 6/84
7	Walter Herbert Slater.	16 7	Larceny	2 c. months' h. l.	Aug. 13/83	Mount Barker	Oct. 12/83
8	John Williams .....	20 2	Greivous bodily harm	6 c. months' h. l.	Aug. 20/83	Port Adelaide	Feb. 19/84
9	Frank Richardson† ..	19 3	Carnally knowing a girl	6 c. months' h. l. and two whippings of 15 strokes each	July 20/83	Gladstone Circuit	Jan. 19/84
10	James Grant† .....	20 10	False pretences	Committed for trial	—	Police	
11	James Faulds    * ....	19 7	Burglary	Committed for trial	—	Police	
12	Jens Christian Jensen §*	19 10	Burglary	Committed for trial	—	Police	
			Larceny	6 c. months' h. l.	Aug. 11/83	Clarendon	} Feb. 13/84
			Larceny	6 c. months' h. l.	Aug. 14/83	Port Adelaide	
13	Robert Guthrie .....	20 7	Disturbing a religious congregation	£11 4s., or 2 months' h. l.	July 24/83	Police	Sept. 23/83
14	Joseph Howe* .....	20 10	Larceny	6 c. months' h. l.	June 18/83	Police	Dec. 17/83
15	Robert Thulborn ....	18 3	Drunk, &c.	£2, or 14 days' impst.	Aug. 23/83	Police	Sept. 5/83
16	John McCabe .....	20 0	Drunk, &c.	£2, or 14 days' impst.	Aug. 23/83	Police	Sept. 5/83
17	James Fredk. Prichard	20 5	Assault	3 c. months' h. l.	June 6/83	Mallala	Sept. 5/83
18	John Anderson .....	15 3	Indecent assault	18 c. months' h. l.	Aug. 7/83	Supreme	Feb. 6/85
19	Chas. J. Wagenknecht	16 10	Larceny	3 c. months' h. l.	Aug. 6/83	Woodside	Nov. 5/83

\* See previous convictions. + Received whipping, August 20th, 1883. † Committed, August 15th, 1883. || Committed, August 29th, 1883.  
§ Committed, August, 16th, 1883.

September 5th, 1883.

Certified correct,

JNO. HOWELL, Keeper.

**F.**

Return showing the Number of Female Prisoners in H.M. Gaol, Adelaide, under Twenty-one years of age, Offence, Sentence, Date of Conviction, &c., on September 4th, 1883.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	By what Court.	Freedom due.
		years.					
1	{ Ellen, alias Elizabeth, Kennedy* .....	18	{ Larceny	9 c. months' h. l.	June 7/83	Port Adelaide	} Aug. 6/87
			Larceny	4 c. months' h. l.	June 9/83	Police	
			Larceny	4 years' h. l.	Aug. 7/83	Supreme	
2	Mary Cleggett* .....	18	Larceny	6 c. months' h. l.	June 21/83	Norwood Police	Dec. 20/83
3	Elizabeth Kilmartin† ..	17	Destroying Government property	6 c. months' h. l.	May 17/83	Police	Nov. 16/83
4	Georgina Findlay† ....	16	Ditto	6 c. months' h. l.	May 17/83	Police	Nov. 16/83
5	Emily Peckham† ....	17	Ditto	6 c. months' h. l.	May 17/83	Police	Nov. 16/83
6	Mary E. Dinane† ....	15	Ditto	6 c. months' h. l.	May 17/83	Police	Nov. 16/83
7	Annie Green† .....	17	Ditto	6 c. months' h. l.	May 17/83	Police	Nov. 16/83
8	Kate Farrell† .....	16	Ditto	6 c. months' h. l.	May 17/83	Police	Nov. 16/83
9	Alice Campbell* .....	20	Loitering and indecent language	£2, or 3 c. months' imprisonment	July 9/83	Police	Oct. 8/83
10	Mary O'Dea* .....	20	Prostitution	£1 1s. 6d., or 2 months' imprisonment	July 7/83	Police	Sept. 6/83
11	Bertha Wills* .....	18	Larcenies	{ 3 months } 3 months' } { 3 months } h. l. in all }	June 13/83	Glenelg	Sept. 12/83
12	Harriett Whybrow* ..	18	Prostitution	£2, or 3 months' imp.	July 19/83	Police	Oct. 18/83
13	Elizabeth Abernethy* ..	18	Insulting behaviour	£1, or 2 months' imp.	July 16/83	Police	Sept. 15/83
14	Susan Vanstone .....	20	Drunk and indecent language	11s., or 5 days' imp.	Sept. 4/83	Police	Sept. 8/83

\* See previous convictions. + Reformatory girl.

September 5th, 1883.

Certified correct,

JNO. HOWELL, Keeper.

G.



## G.

Return showing the Previous Convictions of Prisoners in H.M. Gaol, Adelaide, under the age of Twenty-one years, as per Returns annexed, on September 4th, 1883.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date.	Court.
		yrs. ms.				
MALE PRISONERS.						
11	James Faulds .....	19 7	Stealing from the person	2 years' h. l.	Feb. 17/80	Supreme
			Larceny	1 c. month's h. l.	Oct. 17/82	Police
12	Jens Christian Jensen ..	19 10	Larceny	3 months' h. l. } con-	July 13/82	Police
			Stealing in a dwelling	2 months' h. l. } current	July 14/82	Police
			Larceny	6 months' h. l.	Jan. 19/83	Police
14	Joseph Howe .....	20 10	Larceny	1 year's h. l.	June 6/81	Supreme
FEMALE PRISONERS.						
			Damaging Government property	3 months' impst. (10 days each month solitary con.)	June 22/81	Police
			Larceny	6 months' imprisonment	July 27/81	Mount Pleasant
1	Elizabeth Kennedy ....	18 0	Larceny by a servant	18 months' h. l.	Feb. 21/82	Supreme
			Larceny	4 months' h. l.	June 9/82	Police
			Larceny	3 months' h. l. } cumula-	June 7/83	Port Adelaide
			Larceny	6 months' h. l. } tive	June 7/83	Port Adelaide
2	Mary Cleggett .....	18 0	Larceny	7 days' separate confinement	July 13/81	Police
9	Alice Campbell .....	20 0	Loitering	£1, or 2 months' impst.	Feb. 22/83	Police
			Soliciting prostitution	£1, or 3 months' impst.	Feb. 20/80	Police
11	Mary O'Dea .....	20 0	Loitering	£1, or 2 months' impst.	Feb. 22/81	Police
			Loitering	£1, or 1 month's impst.	Nov. 3/81	Police
			Occupying a brothel	2 c. months' h. l.	May 9/82	Police
12	Bertha Wills, alias Florence Wells	18 0	Larceny	4 days' solitary confinement	Aug. 12/82	Police
			Indecent language	£1, or 2 months' impst.	May 16/82	Police
14	Elizabeth Abernethy ....	18 0	Indecent language	£1, or 2 months' impst.	April 8/83	Police
			Indecent language	£1 1s, or 2 months' impst.	April 24/83	Police

September 5th, 1883.

Certified correct,  
JNO. HOWELL, Keeper.

## H.

Return showing all Prisoners in Labor Prison under Twenty-one years of age, Convictions, Offence, Sentences, and Accumulative Time Served.

Name.	Age on Conviction.	Present Age.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.	Total Time Served.	Previous Convictions, &c.
	yrs.	yrs.				yrs. days.	
John Carey .....	20	24	Oct. 7/79	Stealing from the person	8 years' h. l.	5 154	None
Patrick Doyle .....	20	24	Dec. 2/79	False personation	7 years' h. l.	5 63	None
Thomas Henry Tate ..	18	21	April 6/80	Carnally abusing a girl under ten years of age	6 years' h. l. and one whipping of 15 strokes	4 307	None
Edward Leake .....	19	21	Feb. 15/81	Stealing from the person	8 years' h. l.	3 192	Several times in gaol
Wm. Edward Skelton ..	18	20	June 7/81	Carnally knowing a child	5 years' h. l.	3 55	None
Thomas Raymond ....	16	18	{ June 7/81 } { Mar. 2/82 }	Housebreaking and escaping from prison	{ 5 } { 2 } 7 years' h. l.	2 262	None
George Burns .....	20	22	Oct. 4/81	Burglary	3 years' h. l.	2 227	None
James Griffen .....	20	21	Dec. 6/81	Attempt to commit a rape	3 years' h. l.	2 156	None
Henry Braddock .....	17	19	Dec. 6/81	Burglary	4 years' h. l.	2 103	Been in reformatory
Walter Wm. Squires ..	20	21	April 4/82	Forgeries	8 years' h. l.	1 343	One previous conviction, Mar. 12, 1878, for larceny
William Tyson .....	20	22	April 4/82	Stealing from the person	4 years' h. l.	1 348	Once in gaol
James O'Connor .....	19	20	April 4/82	Stealing from the person	4 years' h. l.	1 357	Twice in gaol
Bernard McCue .....	20	21	April 4/82	Stealing from the person	4 years' h. l.	1 362	Thrice in gaol
Thomas Green .....	20	21	June 6/82	Stealing from the person	4 years' h. l.	1 256	Once in gaol
Thomas Roach .....	18	19	Oct. 3/82	Stealing from the person	4 years' h. l.	1 101	None
James Bray .....	18	19	Oct. 3/82	Receiving stolen property	5 years' h. l.	1 106	Thrice in gaol
John Robert Bedford ..	19	20	Dec. 5/92	Assault and robbery	5 years' h. l.	0 360	Once in gaol
John Lee .....	20	20	Feb. 20/83	Horsestealing	1 year's h. l.	0 260	None
William Hamilton ....	15	15	Feb. 20/83	Indecent assault	2 years' h. l.	0 256	Escaped from hulk and committed present offence
Albert Müller .....	18	18	Feb. 20/83	Arson	3 years' h. l.	0 260	Once in gaol
Charles Collins .....	19	19	Feb. 20/83	Assault and robbery	3½ years' h. l. and one whipping of 15 strokes	0 265	Thrice in gaol
John Thomas .....	19	19	Feb. 20/83	Assault and robbery	3 years' h. l. and one whipping of 12 strokes	0 266	None
Charles John Andrews ..	20	20	Feb. 20/83	Assault and robbery	10 years' h. l. and two whippings of 20 strokes	0 261	Two in lbr. prison, four in gaol, one in industrial sch.
John O'Brien .....	20	20	Mar. 15/83	False personation	5 years' h. l.	0 239	None
Charles Cassidy .....	16	16	April 3/83	Stealing from the person	2 years' h. l.	0 206	None
George Benson .....	20	20	April 3/83	Larceny	18 c. months' h. l.	0 209	None
Ah Toy .....	19	19	April 3/83	Stealing in a dwelling-house	2 years' h. l.	0 208	None
Allan McFayden .....	18	18	April 24/83	Embezzlement	2 years' h. l.	0 182	None
John Black .....	20	20	June 5/83	Larceny	2 years' h. l.	0 120	Thrice in gaol
Michael Pilkington ....	20	20	Aug. 7/83	Stealing from the person	4 years' h. l.	0 30	Four times in gaol
Chas. Genders Woodman	18	18	Aug. 7/83	Embezzlement	18 c. months' h. l.	0 25	None

June 9th, 1883.

WM. R. BOOTHBY, Compt.



## I.

*Mr. Joseph Sturge's Memorandum on the Massachusetts System for Dealing with Erring Children.*

Attention has already been drawn by the Howard Association, and by Sir Walter Crofton in *Good Words* for July, 1881, to the suggestions afforded us by the reformatory and "probation" system of the State of Massachusetts. Having been for many years interested in the subject, I took the opportunity of a recent visit to New England to visit some of the reformatory institutions, and also to attend the courts, to watch how what is called the "probation" system is practically administered. It is to be remarked that juvenile cases are dealt with separately, so as to remove them from the odious moral atmosphere which pervades an ordinary police court. In the city of Boston, the court is cleared after the adult cases are finished, and it is re-opened to deal with juvenile offences; and if police uniforms appear at all in the juvenile court, they are to be kept very much in the background. When a complaint of any kind is made against a child, it is at once referred, with all particulars, to the "State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity." It is to be remarked that disobedience to parents is an offence which comes within the Massachusetts code, and that many cases have therefore to be dealt with which would never come before a court here. The State department has officers who are specially employed to investigate juvenile cases, and who go about their work in the most systematic and patient manner. In a case which I watched, where a girl of thirteen was brought up by her mother for disobedience, the State agent carefully cross-questioned the child, her mother, and her two sisters separately, so as to elicit the true circumstances; and the magistrates also made a most thorough examination of all the parties. The bench is of course largely guided by the advice of the State agents, who are keen but kindly disposed men, qualified by their experience to form a wise judgment, and inclined to befriend the child, and save it from contamination, rather than to take the rough off-hand police view: "A bad lot; send 'im to gaol." If the case is a trivial one, the child is perhaps discharged, with a caution to its parents, the State agent maintaining some oversight in future. If it seems better to remove it from parental control, or it is under no satisfactory guardianship, it is committed to the care of the State, and the department then finds a home or situation where it is under proper influence, and where a strict oversight can be kept. The care which is exercised in selecting these places may be judged from the questions which the visitors have to fill up regarding them.

1. What information has been obtained, and from whom, as to the character of Mr. —? of Mrs. —? 2. How many members make up the family? What their sex and age? 3. Are there any boarders, lodgers, or persons employed about the place? Are any of these objectionable? 4. How much and what kind of work will a girl have to do? 5. What compensation is offered her? Wages, board, and clothing, schooling? 6. Will she have leisure time; and, if so, will anyone help her to use it well? 7. Will she have a room by herself, or a bed by herself? Who will be her room mate? Will she have a lock to her door? 8. What church or Sunday school will she be able to attend? What sort of companion will be likely to meet?

If the child is not fit to go to a place at once, it is remitted to an industrial school, a reformatory school, or, in the most serious cases, to gaol. In place, however, of a few weeks' imprisonment, coupled with a term of years in a school, under which control is lost, in this country, of the young person's movements just at the age when it would be most use, the State of Massachusetts, in all cases, retains legal guardianship up to the age of twenty-one. The authorities can interfere as little as they please, so long as all goes well; but it is needless to show that the power of control may often be most usefully availed of.

There seems to be an abundant supply of places for the children. These are investigated, and the "Wards of the State" are watched over by the State agents; whereas, however, these agents, in the case of boys, are the officers above referred to. The supervision of the girls is entrusted to sixty-five ladies, resident in different parts of the country. These ladies are honorary and voluntary workers, but they are very far from being self-appointed. Some leading man in each district is privately asked to point out one or more ladies of good position, whose judgment may be relied upon, and who would be likely to undertake and carry out efficiently the duty of supervising the girls on behalf of the State. If they assent, they are officially appointed auxiliary visitors, and instead of an anomalous position of semi-subordination to a board of guardians, they obtain a distinct status of authority and responsibility. The girls are instructed that, although strict obedience to all reasonable demands of their employers is required, they yet have the liberty of appeal to the visitor in cases of a real or fancied wrong.

The probation system of which juvenile offenders are thus saved from imprisonment, has been so successful, economically and morally, that the city of Boston now employs a probation agent to deal with suitable adult cases in a corresponding manner. He bails out offenders whose circumstances seem to justify such interference, and if their subsequent conduct is satisfactory, they are not called into court again.

Whether we abandon our present system of "previous imprisonment" or not, it seems to me that we shall do well to take the investigation of juvenile delinquency out of the hands of the police, and place it in those of "probation officers," selected *ad hoc*. It will also probably be wise for the State to assume the legal guardianship of all juvenile offenders up to the age of twenty-one; although it ought in most cases to be unnecessary to keep them in detention for more than two or three years.

There is one point in connection with reformatory work which is almost self-evident, and which yet seems to be often overlooked in discussing the subject. No matter how complete our organisation is, it will not succeed if the men of whom it consists are only parts of a machine. Classification and organisation and splendid buildings are all very well; but it is far more important that those who train the children should be so chosen that the example of their lives is the real reformatory influence. They ought, of course, to be adequately paid, for the work needs men who are competent to succeed in the ordinary business of life. But if your agents only come to you for the sake of the pay they will get, and not from a sense of duty, and in the spirit of practical christianity, their labors will be a simple failure.

A weak point in our reformatory system at present is that the patrons and superintendents of our schools, many of whom entered upon the work at its foundation thirty years ago, are now growing elderly, and are not able to cope with it so successfully as of old. The work is one that requires freshness.

You cannot go on grinding vice into virtue as you can go on managing a factory. As you have a fresh crop of naughty children to deal with every year, so you need fresh zeal and enthusiasm in those who are to reform them. Dr. Arnold's dictum, that no man ought to be at the head of a public school for more than ten years, affords a hint to reformatory managers. Officialism and routine are apt to get hold of those who have been in their places for half a generation, and to detract very much from their usefulness. This applies to patrons and committees, as well as to paid officers.

The circumstances of our reformatory institutions, as to support and control, are at present various. But a few years will probably witness the transfer of all the extra judicial functions of our magistrates to elective boards, and in committees of such boards, so constituted that they will receive frequent infusions of fresh blood, I hope to see the management of our reformatory and industrial schools vested.

JOSEPH STURGE.

## J.

*Return showing Number of Lying-in Cases and Casuals, and the Proportion of Applicants for Relief from each Quarter of the City respectively, for Year ending September 30th, 1883.*

	Lying-in Home.	Destitute Asylum.
1. The average number of lying-in cases .....	29	10
2. The maximum " " .....	32	14
3. The average weekly cases of outdoor relief .....	382 families	
4. The maximum number of cases of outdoor relief .....	452 "	
5. The average weekly number of casuals .....	5	
6. The maximum number of casuals for any one week .....	17	
7. The		



## 7. The quarters of the city and suburbs from which the applicants come, showing the totals from each quarter :—

	Families.
Adelaide—Young Ward.....	46
Hindmarsh Ward.....	19
Grey Ward.....	62
Gawler Ward.....	73
North Adelaide.....	63
Northern suburbs, <i>i.e.</i> , Walkerville, Nailsworth, Ovingham, and Prospect.....	10
Eastern suburbs, <i>i.e.</i> , Kensington and Norwood, Marryatville, Hackney, Stepney, Maylands, and East Adelaide.....	40
Southern suburbs, <i>i.e.</i> , Parkside, Eastwood, Glen Osmond, Unley, Goodwood, and Fullarton.....	39
Western suburbs, <i>i.e.</i> , Bowden, Brompton, Hindmarsh, Thebarton, Hilton, and Plimpton.....	65
Total.....	417

Note.—No. 7 comprises the families at present in receipt of relief.

October 8th, 1883.

THOMAS S. REED, Chairman.

## K.

*Letter from Mr. James Smith, J.P., in reference to sites and buildings for Destitute Board purposes.*

Waymouth-street, October 20th, 1883.

Dear Sir—I regret that there was no opportunity yesterday for my giving evidence before the Commission; but I was in attendance at 11.30, the time named in your note, and waited until 12.45, when I was obliged to leave to fulfil another appointment. Kindly make known this explanation to His Honor the chairman.

As I shall be out of town next Friday, it may perhaps be of use to the Commission if I send in writing, through you, my own opinion as to “the sites and buildings required for the purposes of the Destitute Board.”

*Establishment and Offices to be retained in Adelaide.*—The rough plan sent in from the Destitute Board, comprising about one and a half acres, being the north-western portion of the present group of buildings, will fairly meet all requirements, viz., superintendent’s quarters, offices, stores, waiting-rooms, medical officer’s rooms, rooms for casuals, male and female wards for reception of inmates (until forwarded to the asylum), and lying-in home, the last named being retained intact, as at present. It is most important that the lying-in home should continue *in town*. The future well-being of the inmates, and helping them to continue in a more careful and virtuous course of life, is surely very important, and the best means to this end are secured by keeping them within reach of benevolent ladies, who will benefit them with their counsel, and help them to obtain suitable situations. As to site, there is no other round the whole town so suitable, and we have there, I suppose, some £10,000 worth of buildings suitable for our purposes, with some comparatively inexpensive alterations.

*Site for New Asylum and Girls’ Reformatory* has been carefully considered by the board over and over again. I was strongly in favor of the native reserve section, near Goodwood; but although very conveniently situated, I fear the drainage facilities are wanting, and on the whole I believe the land purchased for this purpose near the school, at Magill, is most suitable—healthy elevated, easy to drain, and well supplied with water, and of easy access.

I am told some position on the North-Eastern-road is suggested, but can hardly think this will be seriously entertained. The difficulty of access, where so frequent communication is unavoidable, should, it seems to me, put this quite out of the question.

I would respectfully suggest that a suitable *Girls’ Reformatory* is most urgently needed. With the present appliances and accommodation at Magill, there are no proper facilities for classification or safe keeping, and all reforming efforts are carried out under great difficulties.

Whatever delay is unavoidable in the erection of the proposed new buildings, I trust the Commission will see fit to expedite to the utmost the building of this reformatory. We cannot get on without it.

I shall be happy to wait on the Commission, if required, at some future sitting.

I am, &c.,  
JAMES SMITH.

Mr. C. Proud, Secretary Destitute Act Commission, Executive Council Office.

## L.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (by Mr. C. H. HARRIS, of the SURVEY OFFICE) on SITES AVAILABLE for the proposed DESTITUTE ASYLUM.

SECTIONS 2082, 2039, 2038, 2031, GOVERNMENT FARM, AND AT MAGILL—HUNDRED OF ADELAIDE.  
SECTIONS 2067, 2069, 411w, 2101, 2122, 2139, 5469—HUNDRED OF YATALA.

*Goodwood Site.—Aboriginal Reserve, Section No. 2082, Hundred of Adelaide.*

Situated about three miles south of the General Post Office. Elevation—160ft. above sea level. Area—Fifty-two acres. Surface drainage good, with fall of 18ft. in a north-westerly direction. Soil—Friable red clay, extending to a considerable depth, probably to 20ft., and impregnated with lime near the surface. Good arable land. No timber on undergrowth. Water is laid on near the north-west corner, and there is a well upon the premises.

This block is used for grazing purposes, and is leased for fourteen years from April 1st, 1876.

*Site half a mile west of Aboriginal Reserve.—Section 2039, Hundred of Adelaide.*

Situated about three miles south-south-west of the General Post Office. Elevation—110ft. above sea level. Area—Fifty-two acres. Surface drainage good, with fall, both northerly and westerly, of 5ft. Soil—Good arable clayey loam upon clay of a considerable depth. No timber or herbage. No surface water, but water obtainable by sinking from 20ft. to 40ft. Water-pipes laid within half a mile.

This block is used for agricultural purposes, and is leased for twenty-one years from April, 1878.

*Edwardstown Site.—Section 2038, Hundred of Adelaide.*

Situated about three and a quarter miles south-west of the General Post Office. Elevation—78ft. above sea level. Drainage inferior to previous site; fall, about 5ft., north and west. Area—Forty-eight acres; portion of which is cut off by the Glenelg railway line passing through the north-western corner. The soil consists of reddish clay, inclining to cold yellow ditto, strongly impregnated with saline matter. No timber or herbage. Fairly well grassed at present; patches of samphire at southern part. There is no surface water, with the exception of a small dam for stock. The Government water-main along the Bay-road passes about a quarter of a mile from the north-west corner.

This block is used for grazing, and is leased for fourteen years from October 1st, 1874.

Richmond



*Richmond Site.—Section 2031, Hundred of Adelaide.*

Situated about two and a half miles south-west of the General Post Office. Elevation—56ft. above sea level. Area—Fifty-one and a half acres, about ten acres of which are separated by the Holdfast Bay railway passing through. The surface drainage is good, there being a fall of 12ft. northerly and about 3ft. in a westerly direction. Soil—Good arable clayey loam, with clay subsoil. No surface water, but water readily obtainable by sinking from 20ft. to 30ft. The Government water-main along the Bay-road passes about three-quarters of a mile away, the nearest point being the Forest Inn.

This block is used for agricultural purposes, and is leased for fourteen years from July 1st, 1874.

*Torrrens-road Site.—Near Prospect, Section 2067, Hundred of Yatala.*

Situated about two miles north-north-west of the General Post Office, and about half a mile from the Ovingham railway platform. Elevation—48ft. above sea level. Area—Seventy-one acres. The fall for drainage purposes is about 3½ft. northward. The soil is indurated clayey loam; good arable land; subsoil, clay. No timber; good grass. Water readily obtainable by sinking. The nearest points where water is laid on are about half a mile east and three-quarters of a mile south-west.

This block is used for grazing, and is leased for fourteen years from October 1st, 1876.

*Kilkenny Site.—Sections 2069 and 411w, Hundred of Yatala.*

Situated about three and a quarter miles north-north-west of the General Post Office. Elevation—About 40ft. above sea level. Area—113 acres. The fall for drainage purposes is about 5ft. north and westerly. Soil—Good arable clayey loam, with a clay subsoil. No timber. Water readily obtainable by sinking. The nearest water laid on is about a mile south.

This block has been farmed for several years, and is held on lease for twenty-one years from April 1st, 1879.

*Magill Site.*

The twenty-acre blocks recently purchased contiguous to the Magill Orphanage possess an elevation of from about 440ft. to 500ft. above sea level. The soil consists of a good red and chocolate clayey loam, intermixed in some places with gravel upon the surface, underneath which is a bed of red clay, probably about a foot deep, with a thin stratum of gravel below, which gives place again to a considerable thickness of clay.

The present orphanage has an elevation of 520ft. (approx.) above sea level. Water is laid on from the Magill Government reservoir, but no supply has been drawn from that source hitherto, as a sufficient supply for the use of the orphanage and for gardening purposes has been obtained from a spring in a gully about half-a-mile to the south-east. The spring has an elevation of 630ft. (approx.) The water is conducted in a pipe to a large underground mason-work tank, at an elevation of 620ft. (approx.) There is considerable surplus water which would nearly suffice for the requirements of the proposed institution. There is therefore no difficulty in obtaining an abundant supply of water at a small cost, independently of the Government water service already laid on from the Magill reservoir, which, I understand, would be able alone to afford an adequate supply.

*Government Farm.*

Situated eight miles south-south-east of the General Post Office. The elevation ranges from about 800ft. to 1,600ft. above sea level. It contains about 2,000 acres of land, for the most part rough, hilly, thickly wooded with stringybark, red and blue gum, and intersected by several creeks, in one of which is a permanent supply of good water. The soil is patchy, consisting of good arable loam, in flats of limited areas, and upon the slopes of the hills near the western side; the elevated portions being chiefly of a gravelly and sandy nature.

*Government Farm Sites.*

Entering the farm from the western side at avenue gate there is a good site on either hand. The soil is good, with timber in abundance, and facility for obtaining water at a moderate cost. Elevation, roughly approx., 900ft. above sea level.

Near the homestead there is another good site, to which the foregoing description applies; but the fact that the Railway Department have constructed a large reservoir in the creek above this site for supplying Blackwood railway station, is a great drawback both to this and the previously described site.

Driving from the homestead towards the upper gate near Belair, there is a good site on the left hand, at the intersection of the creeks. Good soil, fine timber, a fair catchment area for water, and a site for reservoir are recommendations for this site. It should be noted that the expense in connection with water supply for any one of these three sites would be considerable.

The proposed site at the upper gate near the Belair railway station is 980ft. above the sea level, and possesses many natural advantages, but the expense of providing an adequate supply of water would be very great.

*Sites between Dry Creek and Salisbury.*

Reserve on section 2101, hundred of Yatala, situated ten miles N.N.E. of the General Post Office. It is part of the western slope of the range, and has a fall of about 300ft. Good pasture; no timber; soil arable, but rather stony, and too steep for agricultural purposes, excepting ten or twenty acres at the western end. A deep gully trending westward, shows good building stone, but no suitable holding ground for water. The most suitable site for a dam or reservoir is near the south-west corner. To obtain water by sinking it would probably be necessary to go down 100ft. at this lowest part.

Section 2122, hundred of Yatala, situated nine and a half miles N.N.E. of General Post Office. Good open pasture land, stony on surface, and too steep for agricultural purposes, with the exception of ten or fifteen acreable land at south-east corner. Deep gully running westward. No surface water, and no natural facilities for storage of same. Depth necessary to sink for water would be probably 250ft. to 300ft.

Section 2139 is a steep spur of the range, quite unsuitable for proposed purpose; from about 300ft. to 500ft. above sea level.

*Teatree Gully Site.—Section No. 5469, hundred Yatala, situated eleven and a half miles N.E. of General Post Office.*

Thickly covered with dwarf scrub, stunted bushes, and coarse herbage. No large timber at present time, but old stumps are visible here and there where gum trees of considerable size once stood, indicating that the soil is capable of producing a better growth than that which now meets the eye. Soil—Whitish sand upon gravel and yellow clay, with probably pipeclay below. No surface water; but there is water in a creek immediately north of this section, also a well of good water on the adjoining section (No. 5470) about 35ft. deep. Probably a plentiful supply of water could be obtained by sinking at the north-west corner about 100ft. There is a strong spring of good water near the source of the creek just referred to. This spring is partly included in a Government reserve, on section No. 5530, situated one and a quarter miles due east of the "proposed site," at an elevation of about 780ft., giving a very suitable fall to section No. 5469, the highest part of which is about 700ft. above sea level. About one and three-quarter miles of piping would be required to convey the water, in which case there would be no difficulty in selecting a pipe "track." If the spring were opened up a little, and a small reservoir constructed, I am of opinion that it would afford an ample supply for the institution. The whole of the work would be similar to that at Teatree Gully, recently carried out by the Hydraulic Engineer's Department, at a cost of about £1,800.

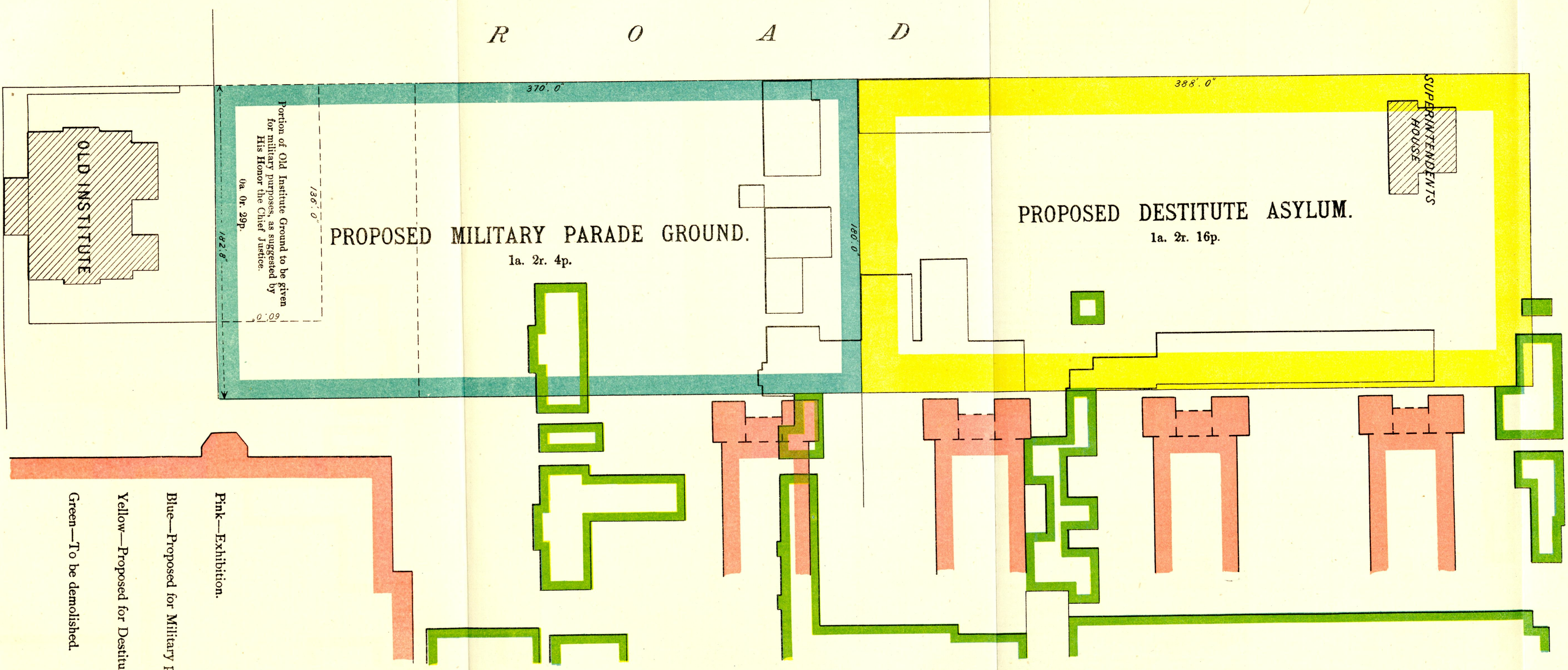
Excellent building stone can be obtained near the spring, also from two other quarries, at distances not exceeding three miles from the "proposed site."

Surveyor-General's Office, November 22nd, 1883.

CHAS. HOPE HARRIS.



# Plan A, showing portion of Destitute Asylum Buildings, and area proposed to be reserved for use of Destitute Department for "Town Establishment."



SCALE 48 FEET TO AN INCH

Photographed by E. SPILLER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, Adelaide.



Съдържание на Бродъ и Нотъ

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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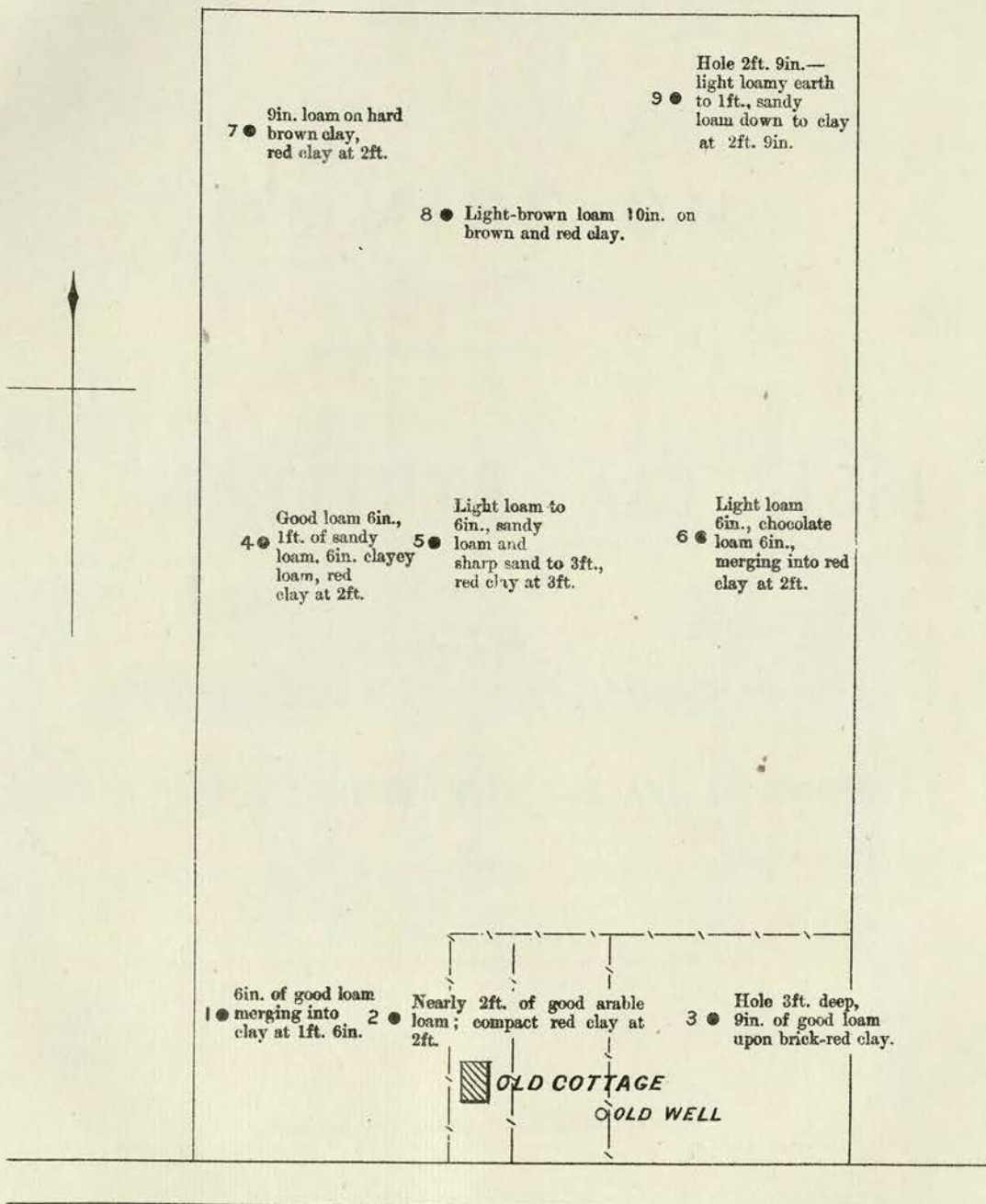




SKETCH

Showing holes sunk to ascertain  
nature of Subsoil

on Section No. 2039, Hundred Adelaide.



NOTE.—The Wells in the neighborhood of Goodwood and westward exhibit red clay to a depth varying from about 4ft. to 8ft. from the surface upon a crust of nodular limestone followed by clay again.